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County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS
M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1966

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1966.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year Dr. Majumdar left the department to take up a post in general practice, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Doctor Majumdar for the work he did while he was here.

The infant mortality rate has shown a dramatic fall, from 22.76 for 1965 to 14.78. This is the next lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded in the history of the town. The infant mortality rate should be considered in conjunction with the perinatal mortality rate and this too, shows a dramatic fall from 30.49% to 24.80%. The illegitimate birth rate, unfortunately, shows a steady deterioration, and has risen from 6.92% to 7.65%. The rise in actual illegitimate births has risen from 76 to 88. There was, during the year, that most distressing of all events, a maternal death.

Deaths from lung cancer have again risen, as can be seen by consulting the appropriate graph. With the small figures obtained in regard to a small town like Barrow-in-Furness, one is bound to get annual fluctuations, but the general trend for the town, I regret to say, is steadily upwards. The graph for England and Wales is fascinating in the way that it is pursuing its remorseless course as a straight line graph. Any achievements in regard to the success of anti-smoking propaganda will, of course, not show on this graph for at least another ten to fifteen years. There can at the present time, be hardly any smokers who are unaware of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, and yet, in spite of the evidence, the vast majority find that they are unable to give up the habit. Example, I feel, is going to play an important part in persuading young people either never to take up the habit or to give it up at an early stage, and I am glad to say that the medical profession over the country as a whole, is setting a good example in this respect. They are, too, the only group of individuals in which deaths from lung cancer are now beginning to show a downward trend. The moral is quite clear.

During the year, further progress was made in regard to the Mental Health Services. A training and industrial group for adult subnormals was started in the same premises as those used by the juniors. This venture has been a great success and these people are now able to take home a wage packet in the same way as their more fortunate brethren in outside industry. Considerable progress has been made in regard to the new Adult Training and Industrial Centre and the new Hostel for Mentally Subnormal Adults ; the plans have been approved by the Ministry and loan sanction for the year 1967-68 granted. It should not be long, therefore, before we are able to see actual work being carried out on the site.

The provision of this centre and hostel will be a tremendous step forward in the Mental Health Services provided by this County Borough. The plan is interesting in that I believe this is the first time that the Ministry has allowed two such buildings to be joined together. They have been designed with common dining and kitchen facilities on the grounds of both convenience and savings in capital and revenue costs, and I think this is a pattern which might well be followed in similar projects in the future. A further student from the Junior Training Centre went for training on the two-year course at Bristol, run by the National Association for Mental Health, and there is a further student in post who will in turn go for training, when the student at Bristol is qualified and has returned. This is a far-sighted policy which the Authority has steadily pursued. The Special Minding Unit has worked extremely smoothly and at the present time, there are six severely handicapped children in it. Work is at present proceeding on the building of a special vehicle to take these children to the centre and also to take severely handicapped adults to the Welfare Services Centre for the handicapped.

The Geriatric Health Visitor has been assisted in her work by the Health Visiting Officer following his return from training at Aberdeen. With this type of specialist health visiting, I think we are far less likely to come across cases of elderly people in desperate social need, as was sometimes the case in the past. This type of appointment also acts as a link between the hospital, general practitioner, and Local Authority services, and in spite of the present fashion of Health Visitor attachment to general practice, is, in my view, a more superior way of using skilled and scarce staff, and with the added advantage of providing much better liaison between the various branches of the Health Service.

An improvement was made in the District Nursing Service with the introduction of pre-packed sterilised dressings. The packs are sterilised for us under an arrangement made with the Hospital Management Committee and is another example of the type of co-operation which exists between the services at the present day. The object of introducing this service is, of course, to get rid of, finally and completely, all antiquated " boiling " and " baking " methods. The rate of change in regard to the Nursing Services is in fact, typical of the rate of change which applies to most services and methods at the present day.

At the time of writing I am glad to report that considerable progress is now being made in regard to the new Infant Welfare Clinic for Walney. This Clinic is part of a Community Centre project, and perhaps because of this, progress has been relatively slow.

The Midwifery Service has again dealt extremely well with the demands made upon it. One midwife has been attached to a group practice following a request for this to be carried out, but so far, this does not seem to be a move which is of particular interest to other group practices in the town. The reason would appear to be that all the midwives are well known to the doctors in the town, who, in the main, appear to be perfectly satisfied with the present system. There is, I think, little doubt that the most effective means of co-ordination and co-operation lie in good personal relationships between the members of all three services.

The scheme for the notification of congenital defects apparent at birth, has been functioning well for some considerable time. This scheme, especially when considered at the national level, acts as an early warning device in cases where a virus or drug is having a seriously adverse effect on the fœtus. The classical examples are, of course, the virus of rubella and the drug thalidomide.

Family planning arrangements received a boost with Ministry of Health Circular 5/66. Under this Circular, the Local Authority has arranged with the Family Planning Association for their services to be extended free of charge to those cases where pregnancy would be detrimental to health. Good family planning is so important a basis to any Welfare State that it is staggering that such slow progress has been made in this field, and that we are still, in the main, dependent on a voluntary organisation.

A Cervical Cytology Service was introduced in the early part of the year. The clinic is open to all adult females, who may attend of their own volition or be referred by their family doctor. The clinic is well attended, but we are unable to publicise it to the extent that we would wish for fear of swamping the hospital laboratory, which has to deal with the specimens. The training of technicians to carry out the examination of the smears is, of course being pressed forward with all speed by those responsible, but as in so many fields, it appears to be impossible to train or obtain a sufficient number of staff.

Little progress has been made towards the introduction of a central Health Centre for the town, though interest is sustained. Little progress can be made in this respect until a site is declared as the site for a future Health Centre, as the decision as to whether any particular group practice wishes to have premises in such a Centre may well be decided by its geographical position in the town. In regard to the sharing of smaller clinics, sites have been requested in three developing areas on the periphery for the provision of clinic accommodation, and the amount of land requested in each case, should be more than adequate to take shared accommodation.

The acceptance rate for oral poliomyelitis has tended to remain below that for triple antigen, in spite of the fact that the former is a completely painless procedure. To obviate this, oral poliomyelitis vaccine is now given at the same time as immunisation with triple antigen is carried out.

I am glad to report a further fall in the notifications of tuberculosis. The present figure of 13 is, I think, the lowest ever recorded. The elimination of tuberculosis is proving to be a very slow process, and at the present rate of fall of notifications and deaths over the country as a whole, it will probably be 14 to 15 years before we are down to a minimal figure.

Further progress has been made in regard to the Ambulance Service, and the orders for more new vehicles which have already been placed should see the total elimination of all high mileage vehicles. The new ambulances which have already arrived, or which are still on order are of a very high standard, and are, therefore, not cheap, but as in so many other instances, quality increases with price. The present Ambulance Station has been considerably improved and plans are being drawn up for an extension to be added during the present year. As yet, a site has not been determined for the new Ambulance Station. This is a difficult project with which to proceed, in view of the possibility that the running of the Ambulance Service may be handed over to Regional Hospital Boards. Personally, I would be sorry to see this happen, but we are in an era of tremendous change.

The elementary Food Hygiene Courses are proceeding well ; there is little doubt, I feel, that such courses act as a stimulus to traders in the town, and as a focus for discussion.

In regard to the fluoridation of the public water supplies, this Authority has been in favour of such a move since 1963, but the Water Board would appear to be in difficulties in regard to implementing this decision, owing to the fact that one Authority, at least, which they supply with water, has voted against fluoridation. This is a most important measure and every year that passes without its introduction on a national scale means that many thousands of children have to undergo needless dental extractions and fillings, with all the pain and suffering that this involves. One cannot help but wonder if the time has not long since passed, when by law, all Water Authorities should have to adjust the water which they supply so that it contains one part per million of fluoride.

The health of any town depends on a vast complex of factors, not least of which is the provision of good housing, whether this be provided by the Local Authority or the private builder. It is essential, too, to build houses for the future rather than in a style which was adequate for the past, and in its provision of central heating in its new Council houses, the Authority is, without doubt, being far sighted. There is still, however, a great need for more old people's bungalows, but this has been realised and is receiving attention.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Committee for their kind consideration and help, and the members of the staff for their support and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
D. J. ROBERTS,
Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Barrow-in-Furness.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mayor	Councillor W. M. Gabbatt, J.P.
Deputy Mayor	Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman	Councillor G. R. Atkinson.
Vice-Chairman	Councillor W. M. McAdam.
	Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.
	Alderman H. Turner.
	Councillor E. Marston.
	Councillor G. E. Smith.
	Councillor J. E. W. Lehrle.
	Councillor A. Cooksey.
	Councillor W. M. Gabbatt, J.P.
	Councillor J. Garner.
	Councillor A. Power.
	Councillor F. E. Pyett.
	Councillor P. E. Dowling.
	Councillor C. W. Ward.
	Councillor J. L. Jackson.
	Councillor E. Trescatheric.

STAFF

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Port Medical Officer	D. J. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Port Medical Officer	P. A. Gardner, L.A.H., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers	A. Hazelden, M.B., B.S.
	R. K. Majumdar, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H. (resigned 30/9/66)
Principal School Dental Officer	D. D. Watts, M.Sc., L.D.S.
Dental Officer	Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon	R. Harrison, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Chest Physician	J. R. Edge, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon	G. T. Bedford, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Consultant Venereologist	J. F. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Obstetric Surgeon	G. R. Stoneham, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Public Analyst	G. H. Walker, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Additional Public Analyst	A. G. Bushnell, F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer	J. Shanks, a.b.c.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer	J. W. McGarry, a.b.c.
Abattoir and Auction Mart. Superintendent	A. A. Kay, a.b.c.d.
Public Health Inspector for Meat and Food Inspection	R. L. Cooke, a.b.
District Public Health Inspectors	J. D. Frankland, a.b. J. O. Baxter, a.b.c. D. Sayles, a. G. Woodall, a.b.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	Miss H. M. White, f.h.j.k.l.
Health Visitors/School Nurses	Miss A. W. Cant, f.h.j. Miss D. Latham, f.h.j.k. Miss G. Buchanan, h.j.k. Miss S. Scott, f.h.j. Miss A. Quinn, h.j. Miss J. Lindop, h.j.k. Miss P. C. Thompson, f.h.j. Mrs. H. J. Carling, f.h.k. Mrs. I. C. Maddison, h.j.k. (resigned 19/7/66) Miss M. Goodman, f.h.j.
Health Visiting Officer	Mr. G. N. Lomas, h.j.s.
Clinic Nurses	Mrs. J. Kenny, h.g. Mrs. M. J. Tyson, h. Mrs. B. Austin, f.h. (appointed 10/1/66) Mrs. F. Topping, h.r.
Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife	Miss T. G. Pollard, f.h.j.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor/School Nurse	Miss B. M. Wignall, h.j.
Geriatric Health Visitor	Miss S. B. White, f.h.i.j.m.
Municipal Midwives	Miss A. Bagshaw, f. Miss G. M. Fytche, f. Mrs. M. Railton, f. (retired 30/7/66) Miss G. M. Moore, f.h. (part-time) Miss M. Knight, f.h. Mrs. D. Williams, f.g. Mrs. G. A. Robey, f.h. Miss B. C. Shelley, f.h.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Assistant Superintendent....	Miss E. M. Jackson, f.h.k.
Senior District Nurse	Mrs. C. T. Watling, f.h.k.
District Nursing Sisters	Mrs. E. Preston, h.
	Mrs. M. Newsham, h.
	Mrs. J. M. Sales, h. (resigned 31/5/66)
	Miss C. M. R. A. Hitchcock, h. (appointed 1/6/66)
	Mrs. W. M. Davey, h.k.
	Mrs. M. J. Cringle, h.
	Miss M. Cooksey, g., now Mrs. Doyle (resigned 31/12/66)
	Mrs. D. Hallett, g.
	Miss M. Hartlebury, f.h.
	Miss K. Muldoon, g.
	Mrs. A. Baldwin, h. (appointed 1/4/66)
	Mrs. B. Uren, h.
	Mrs. A. C. Hool, nee Roy (resigned 31/5/66)
	Mr. A. J. Thomas, h.k.
Physiotherapist	Miss M. Johnson, n.
Ambulance Officer	J. H. Smethurst
Supervisor, George Hastwell Training Centre	Miss D. Woodhead, p.
Assistant Supervisors	Miss E. D. Williamson, p.
	Mrs. A. Williamson
	Miss Y. Rowe, p.
	Miss S. Boyd (Trainee) (At present attending a training course at Bristol).
Special Care Unit, Assistant Supervisor	Miss M. Charnley, g. (resigned 26/2/66)
	Miss Y. C. Young, (appointed 19/4/66)
Assistant Supervisor, Adult Training Centre	Mrs. G. Bethune, t. (appointed 23/5/66).
Mental Welfare Officers	H. Hughes.
	R. Rimmer.
	M. Taylor, t.
Chief Clerk	K. P. Lees
Senior Clerk	Miss M. Buchanan.
Senior Clerk, School Health	Miss K. Wilson

CODING

a. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. and S.I.E./P.H.I.E. Joint Board or Diploma of the P.H.I. Examination Board.
b. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Meat and Food Inspection).
c. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Smoke Inspection).
d. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Sanitary Science)
e. Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland).
f. State Certified Midwife.
g. State Enrolled Nurse.
h. State Registered Nurse.
i. State Registered Fever Nurse.
j. Health Visitors' Certificate.
k. Queen's Nurse.
l. Housekeeping Certificate.
m. Royal Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.
n. Member of the Chartered Society of Therapists.
o. Licentiate of the College of Speech Therapists.
p. N.A.M.H. Diploma.
q Ophthalmic Certificate.
r. British Tuberculosis Association Certificate.
s. Registered Sick Children's Nurse.
t. Registered Mental Nurse.

Section 1

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1966

Area	11,003 acres
Population (Census 1961)	64,927
Population (mid 1966)	64,610
Rateable Value	£2,060,539
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£7,942
No. of dwellinghouses	21,678

	1965	1966	England and Wales 1966
Deaths	904	889	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.00	13.75	11.7
Death Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	13.72	13.61	
Live Births	1098	1150	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.99	17.79	17.7
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	17.84	18.67	
Stillbirths	17	19	
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	15.24	16.25	15.3
Total live and stillbirths	1115	1169	
No. of illegitimate births	76	88	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live births	69.21	76.52	
Infant Deaths	25	17	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	22.76	14.78	18.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.46	13.18	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	39.47	34.09	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	15.48	8.69	12.9
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 7 days)	15.48	8.69	11.1
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 7 days—28 days)	Nil.	Nil.	
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 29 days—12 months)	7.28	6.08	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths during first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	30.49	24.80	26.3
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	6.83	7.39	
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	1	1	223
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births	0.896	0.855	0.26
*Area Comparability Factor Deaths	0.98	0.99	
do. Births	1.05	1.05	

POPULATION TRENDS

1957	64,870	1962	64,890
1958	64,450	1963	65,310
1959	64,470	1964	65,180
1960	64,580	1965	64,600
1961	64,710	1966	64,610

The age-sex structure of the population is approximately as follows :—

Age-Sex Structure	%	Nos.
0—4 years	7.7	4,975
5—9 years	7.1	4,587
10—14 years	8.4	5,427
Males 15—44	19.1	12,341
Females 15—44	19.5	12,599
Males 45—64	12.8	8,270
Females 45—59	10.2	6,590
Males 65 and over	4.9	3,166
Females 60 and over	10.3	6,655

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

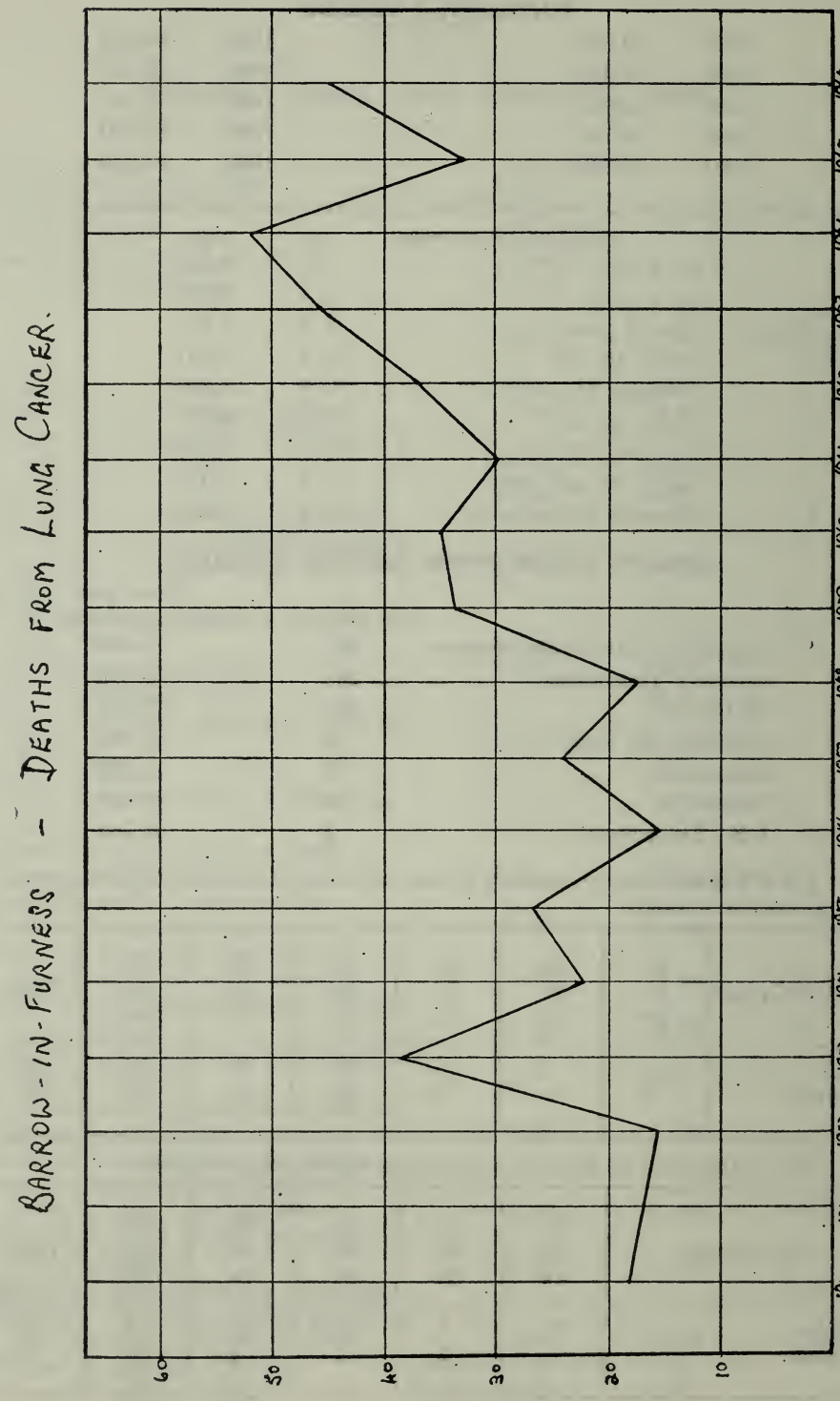
	No.	Rate per 1,000 population
Diseases of Circulatory System	387	5.989
Coronary Thrombosis	208	3.219
All Cancers	150	2.321
Cancer of the Lung	45	0.696
Pneumonia	69	1.679
Bronchitis	36	0.557
T.B., Respiratory	3	0.464

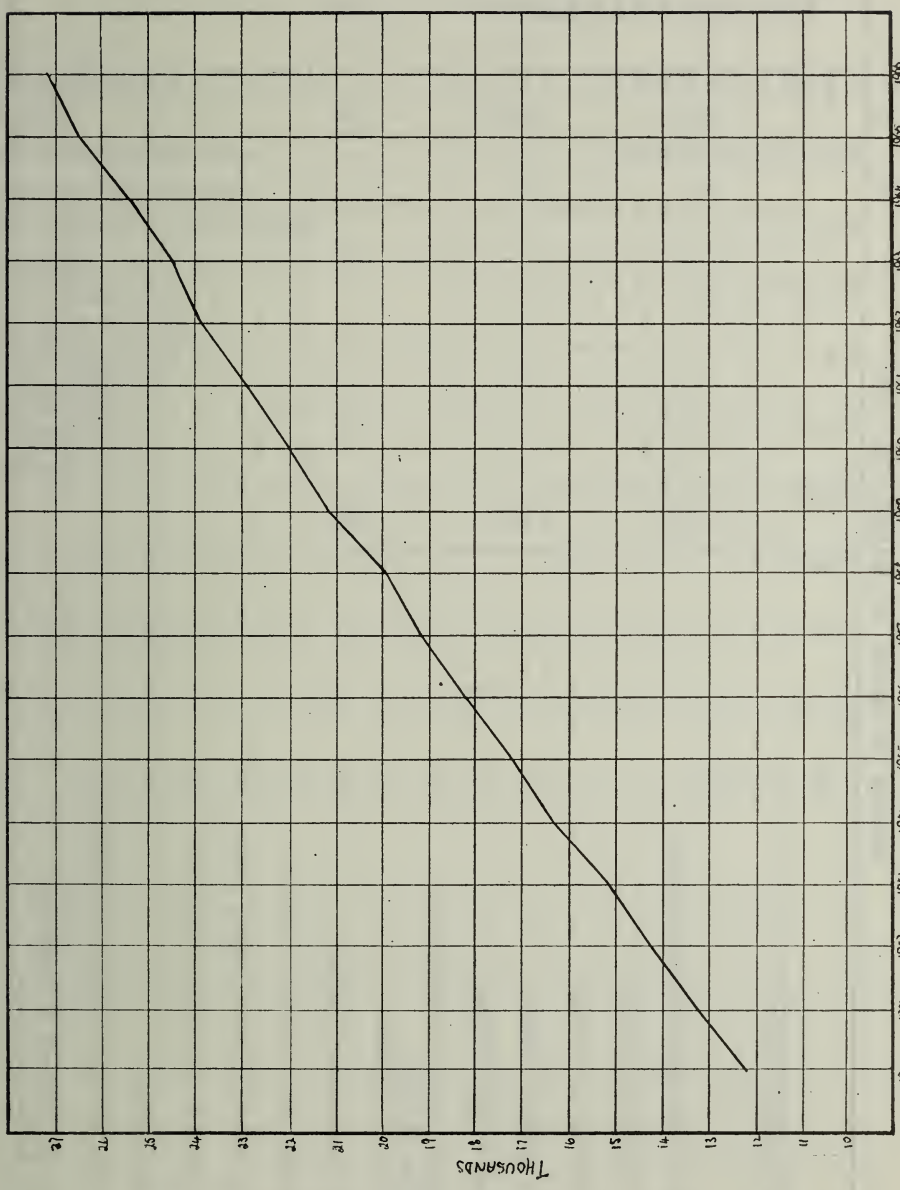
The 208 deaths due to coronary disease were distributed throughout age and sex groups as follows :—

Age Groups	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	—	6	16	35	51	35	143
Female	1	—	2	13	18	31	65

The distribution of 45 deaths from lung cancer was as follows :

Age Groups	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	1	6	12	18	4	41
Female	—	2	1	1	—	4


BARROW-IN-FURNESS - DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER.
60
50
40
30
20
10
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946


ENGLAND & WALES - DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER
THOUSANDS
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966

DEATHS IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE, 1966

	Sex	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total	Grand Total
Diseases of the Circulatory System	M.	—	—	—	—	—	7	17	49	72	96	241	
	F.	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	17	29	92	145	386
Neoplasms	M.	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	24	44	19	101	
	F.	—	—	1	1	—	1	11	12	11	19	56	157
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	26	54	
	F.	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	12	32	33	84	138
Diseases of the Respiratory System	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	21	28	65	
	F.	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	11	31	53	118
Accidents, Poisonings and Violence	M.	1	3	—	3	1	4	2	2	1	2	19	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	7	16	35
Diseases of the Digestive System	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	5	12	17
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5
	F.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Diseases of the Genito-urinary System	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined Conditions	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	M.	9	3	—	3	1	13	36	99	167	177	509	889
	F.	8	—	2	3	6	7	22	50	93	190	380	
GRAND TOTALS		17	3	2	6	7	20	58	149	260	367	889	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Corrected Notifications

	Male	Female	Totals 1966	Totals 1965
Scarlet Fever	23	32	55	17
Whooping Cough	2	2	4	3
Measles	352	358	710	113
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	5	13	19
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	5
Dysentery	—	—	—	2
Acute Pneumonia	1	2	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	3
Encephalitis	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	4
Typhoid	—	—	—	1
	386	399	785	177

Section 2.

General Public Health

PUBLIC CLEANSING UNIT

This Unit was used three times during the year for the disinfestation of clothing and bedding from infested households. Additionally ambulance blankets are disinfested from time to time and all the blankets from the Open Air School are treated during each of the three main school holidays.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

The facilities provided for the School Health Service can be extended to children of pre-school age, but the necessity for treatment for verminous conditions in this age group is now a rarity.

WATER

Mr. H. C. Postlethwaite, the Engineer and Manager of the Furness Water Board, has kindly supplied the following information :

" The water supply to all parts of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.

The following is a summary of bacteriological analyses :

	Poaka Beck		Duddon		Distribution System
	Raw	Filtered	Raw	Treated	
Satisfactory	—	41	—	49	129
Not satisfactory	—	2	—	2	9
(With B. Coli)	—	(2)	—	(1)	(2)
Total	—	43	—	51	138

Chemical analyses of the raw and treated water have been carried out on six occasions. In each case the Analyst reports that the water is suitable for a public supply. Additional examinations have been made in several cases to investigate complaints of taste and smell and where necessary mains have been flushed out or cleaned.

Before treatment the water has plumbo-solvent action, and this is corrected by treatment recommended by the Authority's Consultant Analyst.

No serious contamination of the raw water occurred. Gathering grounds and stream courses are patrolled regularly so that any cases of pollution may be dealt with.

All the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water. There are no supplies by standpipes.

The fluoride content of water supplied from the River Duddon and from Poaka Beck is nil. In the case of Thorncliffe Road Borehole the fluoride was 0.05 p.p.m.

The following reports of analytical examinations relate to samples obtained from the various sources.

Sample taken from Thorncliffe Road Borehole

CHEMICAL RESULTS

	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	100
Chlorine as chlorides	16
Free Ammonia	Trace
Albuminoid ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.15
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.75
Total hardness	75
Permanent hardness	30
Temporary hardness	45
Lead and Copper	None
Iron	None
Appearance and Colour Hazen degrees 5, clear, exceedingly pale yellow.	
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory
pH value	8.0
Residual chlorine	None

Sample of treated water from River Duddon supply, taken at Schneider Road.

CHEMICAL RESULTS

	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	45
Chlorine as chlorides	8
Free ammonia	0.05
Albuminoid ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.25
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.4
Total hardness	30
Permanent hardness	14
Temporary hardness	16
Lead and Copper	none
Iron	none
Appearance and Colour : Hazen degrees 5, exceedingly pale yellow	
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory
pH value	7.1
Residual chlorine	None

Sample of treated water from Poaka Beck supply, taken at Infield Park.

CHEMICAL RESULTS

	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	80
Chlorine as chlorides	16
Free ammonia	0.02
Albuminoid ammonia	0.04
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.40
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.3
Total hardness	46
Permanent hardness	20
Temporary hardness	26
Lead and Copper	None
Iron	Trace
Appearance and Colour : Hazen degrees 10, almost clear, exceedingly pale yellow	
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory
pH value	7.5
Residual chlorine	0.02 parts per million

Sample of mixed water from Town Supply, taken at Hindpool Road Office.

CHEMICAL RESULTS

	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	135
Chlorine as chlorides	16
Free ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.9
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	1.1
Total hardness	115
Permanent hardness	35
Temporary hardness	80
Lead and Copper	None
Iron	Trace
Appearance and Colour : Hazen degrees 5, clear, exceedingly pale yellow.	
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory
pH value	7.4

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SEWERAGE IN BARROW

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. N. Flitcroft, has kindly contributed the following interesting information regarding sewerage in the Borough.

Holbeck Main Drainage :

A contract has now been let for the construction of a main drainage scheme on the " separate " system to enable development to take place over 180 acres of land at Holbeck. The value of the Contract is £182,000. Building development has already begun to take place.,

Housing Estate, British Griffin Site :

Loan Sanction has been received for a main outfall sewer and site sewerage for this Corporation Estate at an estimated cost of £106,500. Contract documents are almost completed and tenders will be invited in the very near future.

Dalton Sewer :

Consulting Engineers have been employed for the design of this scheme because of shortage of staff in the Department. Preliminary design has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government at an estimated cost of £360,645 and this has been approved in principle and authority given to invite tenders. The Consulting Engineers expect to be in a position to invite tenders within the next two or three months.

The reconstruction of this sewer is necessary to prevent pollution of fields and streams in the Barrow area, to allow for the building development in various parts of the Borough and to relieve flooding caused by the over-loading of this sewer at the Dalton end.

The Council have approved the extension of a main sewer in Park Road to deal with sewage and surface water from factory sites north of Bank Lane at an estimated cost of £9,000.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Acts and Clean Rivers (Estuaries and Tidal Waters) Acts :

The Corporation is working in close liaison with the Lancashire River Authority regarding improvement of sewage effluents to streams and tidal waters and the present position is as follows :—

North Scale Sewage Disposal Works :

These were completed in 1966 and are dealing with effluents from existing development at North Scale.

Palace Nook Sewage Disposal Works :

Construction of these works at an estimated cost of £63,750 is now nearing completion. It will deal with the whole of the sewage from the Ormsgill and Ainslie Street areas of the Town, including factory sites in Park Road.

North Walney Housing Estate : Screens :

Work has just commenced on the construction of a screening chamber on the North Walney main outfall sewer west of Vickerstown Park at an estimated cost of £18,900. When completed the whole of the sewerage from the North Walney Estate will be screened and treated in septic tanks before discharge into Walney Channel.

At the request of the Lancashire River Authority, the Corporation has recently made alterations to road drainage near Newton Farm, Rampside, so as to separate farm sewage from road drainage.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

I am grateful to the Chief Constable, Mr. J. Aston, who is also the Chief Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, for the following information :—

" During 1966, 14 visits were made to the common lodging house at 74, Crellin Street, which is the only common lodging house registered in the Borough.

During these visits of inspection, it was noted that lime washing had been carried out in the Spring and Autumn. The following defects were brought to the notice of the keeper, and these have all been rectified :—

26/4/66 Name board not erected.

28/7/66 Repairs required to toilet door.

26/10/66 Outside toilet blocked.

29/12/66 Toilet not flushing properly."

Section 3.

Provision of Health Services for the Area

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Infant Mortality

24 children died during the year. The figure is corrected by inward and outward transfers to 17 cases, giving a rate of 14.78.

Of the 17 deaths, 10 occurred during the first week of life, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 24.80, that is the number of infant deaths under one week added to the stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The remaining 7 deaths occurred between the ages of four weeks and a year.

The causes of the 17 infant deaths were :—

Prematurity	10
Broncho-pneumonia	3
Viral pneumonia	1
Asphyxia	1
Pulmonary atelectasis	1
Acute renal failure	1

Of the 19 stillbirths, 2 were delivered at home and 17 in hospital.

Live Births

1150 live births were notified compared with 1098 last year.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

	Registered Births		Infant Deaths		Still-births		Neonatal Deaths		Early Neonatal Deaths		Late Neonatal Deaths		Post Neonatal Deaths		Perinatal Deaths	
Year	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rat_e	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1957	975	15.03	26	26.66	19	19.11	15	15.38	15	15.38	—	—	11	11.28	34	34.20
1958	981	15.16	19	19.36	19	19.00	14	14.27	13	13.25	1	1.01	5	5.09	32	32.00
1959	1021	15.99	15	14.69	28	26.69	9	8.81	5	4.89	4	3.82	6	5.87	33	31.45
1960	1066	16.50	19	17.82	23	21.12	16	15.00	16	15.00	—	—	3	2.81	39	35.81
1961	1108	16.69	22	19.85	18	15.98	16	14.44	16	14.44	—	—	6	5.62	33	30.19
1962	1176	18.12	27	22.95	12	10.10	19	16.15	18	15.30	1	0.85	8	6.80	30	25.25
1963	1130	17.30	28	24.78	17	14.82	20	17.70	19	16.81	1	0.88	8	7.08	36	31.39
1964	1188	18.22	20	16.83	26	21.42	16	13.47	14	11.78	2	1.68	4	3.37	40	32.95
1965	1098	16.99	25	22.76	17	15.24	17	15.48	17	15.48	—	—	8	7.28	34	30.49
1966	1150	17.79	17	14.78	19	16.25	10	8.69	10	8.69	—	—	7	6.08	29	24.80

WELFARE CLINICS

Infant Welfare Clinic sessions were held at the following places and times :

THE CENTRAL CLINIC, ABBEY ROAD.

Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

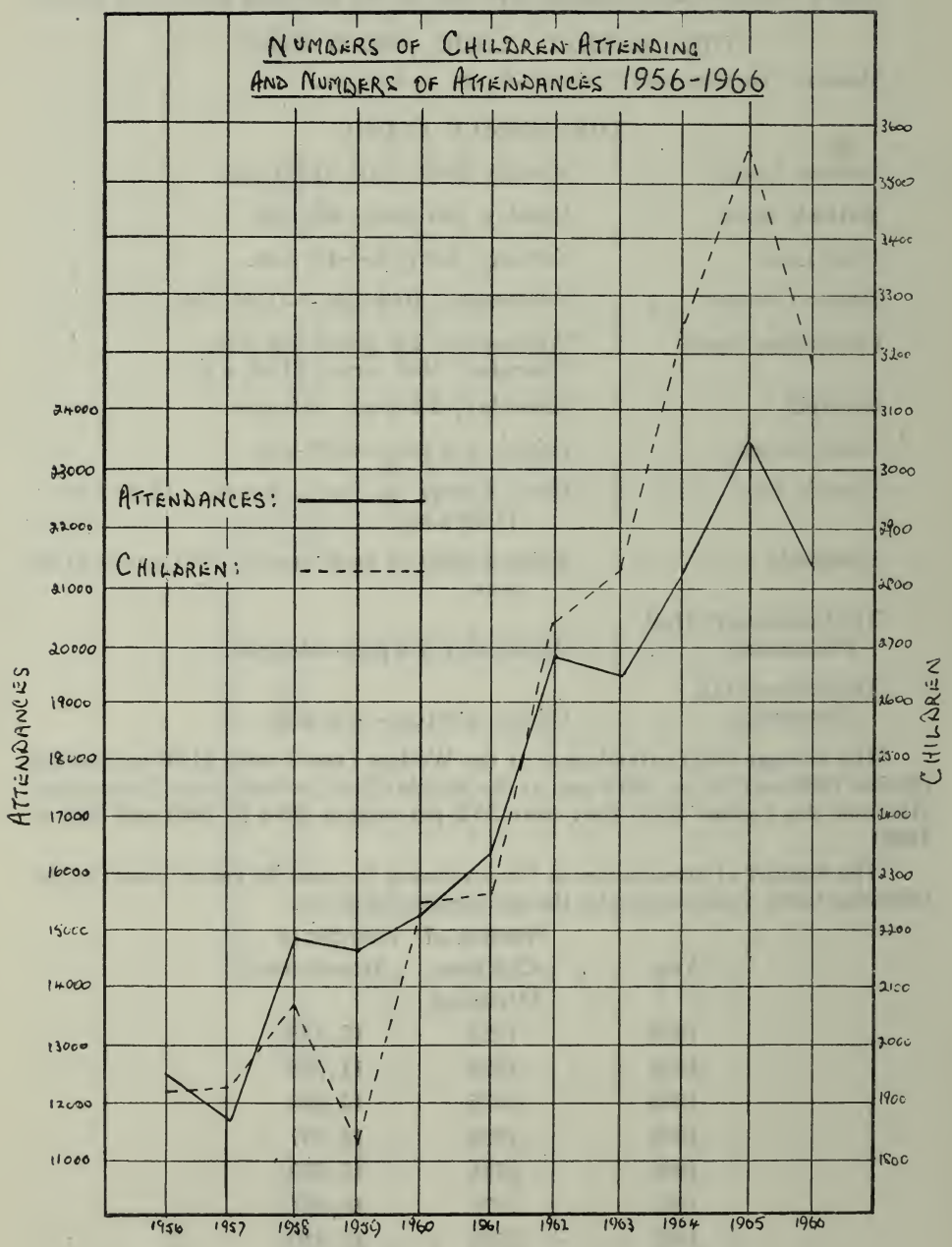
THE MOBILE CLINIC

Barrow Island	Monday, 9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.
Matlock Road	Monday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.
Flass Lane	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.
Bedford Street	Wednesday, 10-0 a.m.—11-45 a.m.
Cambridge Street	Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m. Thursday, 10-0 a.m.—11-45 a.m.
Ormsgill	Thursday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.
Dane Avenue	Friday, 2-0 p.m.—3-30 p.m.
Earnsie Bay	First Friday in each month, 10-0 a.m.—11-30 a.m.
Rampside	Third Friday in each month, 10-0 a.m.—11-30 a.m.
The Community Hall, Promenade	Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.
The Labour Hall, Promenade	Friday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.

The average daily attendances at the Welfare Centre were 34.96 per session (39.5 in 1965 and 34.2 in 1964) and at the Mobile Clinic (including the Community Hall and the Labour Hall) they were 35.2 per session (36.6 in 1965 and 36.0 in 1964).

The number of attendances at Clinics during the past 10 years, shown in the following table, is illustrated by the accompanying graph.

Year	Number of Children Attending	Number of Attendances
1956	1921	12,445
1957	1925	11,784
1958	2075	14,870
1959	1826	14,757
1960	2241	15,203
1961	2270	16,304
1962	2734	19,810
1963	2817	19,351
1964	3229	21,147
1965	3570	23,632
1966	3178	21,126


NUMBERS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING
AND NUMBERS OF ATTENDANCES 1956-1966
ATTENDANCES:
CHILDREN:
ATTENDANCES
CHILDREN
24000
23000
22000
21000
20000
19000
18000
17000
16000
15000
14000
13000
12000
11000
3600
3500
3400
3300
3200
3100
3000
2900
2800
2700
2600
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Sessions are held on Thursday afternoons at the Welfare Centre, and are conducted by Dr. A. Hazelden, Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Midwives' own cases attend on Wednesday afternoons, when relaxation classes are also held.

48 relaxation and mothercraft classes on Wednesday afternoons for ante-natal and post-natal patients were conducted by the midwives, and 26 women made 48 attendances.

The attendances at the ante-natal Clinic during 1966 were 126 against 187 in 1965. The number of women attending was 23 in 1966 ; 42 in 1965.

Additionally, 554 attendances (680 in 1965) were made by 163 midwives' cases (220 in 1965) who had booked their own doctors for their confinements.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year 69 premature infants were born alive. 3 were born at home, 2 being retained at home, and these survived. The infant transferred to hospital also survived. Of 66 born in hospital, 3 died within 24 hours, 6 died before the end of the first week and the remaining 57 survived.

	Died in 24 hours	Died 1 day—1 month	Survived 1 month	Total
Born at home and retained at home	Nil	Nil	2	2
Born at home and transferred to hospital	Nil	Nil	1	1
Born in hospital	3	6	57	66
Total	3	6	60	69

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 56 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 29 expectant and nursing mothers and 218 children under 5 were examined and 15 mothers and 206 children completed courses of treatment during the year.

The Council has no workshop for producing dentures, and the work is carried out by local mechanics.

The newly installed X-Ray machine at the Dental Clinic has proved very useful and it has not been necessary to refer any patients to the X-Ray Department at North Lonsdale Hospital.

The following tables show the work done :—

	No. of fillings	Teeth extracted	General Anaesthetics	Patients X-Rayed	Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains	Teeth otherwise conserved	Course of treatment completed
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	23	50	4	4	11	—	15
Children Under 5	71	315	149	—	19	172	206

DENTURES		
Patients Supplied Full Upper or Full Lower	Patients Supplied Others	Number of Dentures Supplied
2	5	9

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

73 children made 203 attendances and 38 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

Children attended the clinic for the following conditions :—

Errors of refraction	6
Congenital abnormalities	4
Disorders of ocular motility	41
Post-operative squints under observation....	12
Ocular diseases	1
Nothing abnormal detected....	8

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 88 illegitimate births, giving a rate of 76.52 per 1,000 live births.

Ante-natal care is available for unmarried as well as married women, and during the year, 12 were cared for in the St. Monica Maternity Home, Kendal.

WELFARE FOODS SCHEME

A Welfare Food Shop managed by the Health Department is situated in the town centre.

Ministry Welfare Foods are available on sale to expectant and nursing mothers and their young children and to handicapped children.

National Dried Milk	At 2/4d. per tin	As an alternative to liquid milk at the special Welfare price for young children (Token F.W.i. required)
Orange Juice	At 1/6d. per bottle	Obtainable for children up to the age of five years and one month, for expectant mothers and for handicapped children.
Cod Liver Oil	At 1s. per bottle	For children up to the age of five years and one month.
Vitamin A and D Tablets	At 6d. per packet	For expectant mothers and for 30 weeks after their baby is born.

The shop also carries a large and varied stock of proprietary infant foods which are available to any mother whose infant, as shown by the clinic card, regularly attends the Welfare Clinic and has been to one within four weeks.

Expectant and nursing mothers attending the maternity hospital and Local Authority Clinics can also purchase proprietary foods on production of a recognised card from the clinic concerned.

Table of Welfare Foods Sold in the Shop

Year	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
1957	21,966	63,425	6,074	2,996
1958	21,352	38,066	3,910	2,984
1959	21,684	40,836	3,886	3,101
1960	16,107	37,631	3,573	2,805
1961	11,496	22,110	2,948	2,091
1962	11,074	13,108	1,633	982
1963	10,349	16,267	1,749	968
1964	8.755	16,594	1,759	999
1965	8,767	16,681	1,571	1,002
1966	6,557	17,385	1,336	1,047

The sales of proprietary foods amounted to £8,723 in the year, and of Ministry foods, to £2,118 0s. 0d.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

21 children made 31 attendances at the 11 clinics held.

Miss M. Johnson, Physiotherapist, has contributed the following two items.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

There is little to report. 71 children were referred for treatment, a decrease on last year's figures.

Most of these cases were referred for knock knees, bow legs and intoeing, their average age being three years. This year, very few babies under 1 year old were referred for treatment. 962 treatments were given.

M.J.

CEREBRAL PALSY CLINIC

In May this year the Cerebral Palsy Clinics were transferred from the North Lonsdale Hospital to the High Carley Hospital (Annexe) on account of better accommodation and facilities. This suitable accommodation was found in the Day School for the three therapists (Physiotherapist, Speech Therapist, and Occupational Therapist). 32 children are on treatment, 16 from Barrow and 16 from the Lancashire County Council area, covered by the Hospital Management Group. Two sessions were held each week. Number of Physiotherapy Treatments were 378.

M.J.

FAMILY PLANNING

Following the receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 5/66, a review was made of the existing Family Planning facilities provided in the Welfare Centre by the local branch of the Family Planning Association.

It was considered that, in general, the arrangements for giving family planning advice and treatment were satisfactory, and the Authority extended these arrangements to ensure that they would be available, without charge, to all women for whom pregnancy would be detrimental to health. The local branch of the Family Planning Association agreed to act for the Authority in giving the necessary advice and treatment to women in this group.

Clinics are held in the Authority's Welfare Centre on the first, third and fifth Wednesday evenings and on the second and fourth Wednesday mornings. The Branch Medical Officer in Charge and a nurse are in attendance at each session. During the year, the local branch has trained one doctor and three nurses for work in their own or other Family Planning Association Clinics.

The following information has been extracted from the Branch Annual Return which has been kindly supplied by the Honorary Secretary :—

Number of sessions held	64
Number of new patients	266
Number of transfers	27
Number of check visits	1218
Number of supply visits	576
Number of post orders	176
Total number of patients	595

Patients were recommended to the Clinic from the following sources :

Family doctor	68
Clinic patient or friend	140
Local Authority	3
Hospital	8
Family Planning Association transfers	29
Other sources	53

Age at first visits :

Under 20	31
20—24	100
25—29	62
30—34	34
35 and over	45

Number of pregnancies at patient's first visit :

None	69
One	64
Two	67
Three	39
Four	28
Five	1
Six or more	4
Total number of patients using Oral Contraceptives	939
Total number of Cytological Smears taken	486

Miss H. M. White, Superintendent Nursing Officer, has contributed the following commentaries on the Nursing Services.

MIDWIFERY

This year has seen the retirement of yet another of the midwives, Mrs. Railton retired in May after 18½ years' service. Her vacancy was filled by Miss B. Shelley. The number of home confinements has been slightly less this year, but following the modern trend a considerable number of early discharges from Risedale Maternity Hospital have been visited.

There is no definite system of early discharge, but on the occasions when there has been a shortage of beds, patients have been discharged on the 6th to the 8th day to the midwives' care.

Admissions to Risedale Maternity Hospital have been more selective during the latter part of the year and following home confinements reports by the midwives, several cases have been admitted for 24 hours.

One midwife attends an ante-natal clinic at the surgery of a group practice, and will, in future, book all the patients for one doctor in the practice. This is the only move so far towards attachment to General Practitioners.

Mothercraft classes have continued but the attendances have been less, probably due to the fact that more primipara are being booked for hospital confinement.

The ante-natal clinics for mothers not wishing to book a doctor are still being held, but very few patients are now attending.

Trilene Analgesia is used for all cases. The gas and air machines are being retained for the present and are serviced every six months in case of emergency.

The good liaison that we have with Risedale Maternity Hospital still continues. Miss Tunstall has retired as matron during the year, and Miss Robinson has taken her place. The midwives would like to wish Miss Robinson every happiness in her new post and we are confident that the good liaison will continue.

H.M.W.

HEALTH VISITING

During the year the Health Visitors were joined by the first male member of the staff when Mr. G. Lomas returned from training in Aberdeen. This appointment has proved very useful, especially in the work amongst the male geriatrics. Miss S. B. White's appointment as Geriatric Health Visitor has also been very useful. Several problems have been solved and families helped by this service.

A liaison meeting is held each week with the Assistant Superintendent of District Nursing, the Home Help Organiser, Miss White and Mr. Lomas. In this way, information is pooled and duplication prevented.

Health Visiting of children has continued as before, all children having had several visits and the hearing tests carried out by the time the 12 months record is completed. The "At Risk" register has continued to be of help in deciding the frequency of visits and help needed.

The premature babies are visited as before by the Health Visitor, who attends the Paediatric Clinic.

There have been no applicants for the vacant posts and it has been necessary to maintain the services of the clinic nurses throughout the year.,

The student nurses from the North Lonsdale Hospital have spent a day with the Health Visitors, on the district and in the clinics during their final year, and talks have been given by the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the Health Visitor from the Chest Unit.

The Mothers' Club held its first Annual Meeting in March, when two mothers took over as Chairman and Secretary respectively. The Committee consisted of Health Visitors and mothers. The club has been very well attended during the year and the members have enjoyed a varied programme.

H.M.W.

TABLE OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

To expectant mothers	First visits	39
	Total visits	140
To children born in 1966	Total children	1156
	Total visits	3853
To children born in 1965	Total visits	2383
To children born in 1961-1964	Total visits	4686
To elderly persons	Total visits	1681

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Once again this service has had several changes of staff. The complement has been maintained but there have been longer periods of illness to cover.

The number of patients is slightly reduced, so also is the number of visits. Medical work has predominated, the largest number of visits being made for the administration of injections and for general nursing care. The number of injections has decreased slightly, probably due to the use of oral antibiotics and diuretics.

The number of visits made for dressings remains more or less constant. In February a scheme of pre-sterilised dressings was commenced by arrangement with the C.S.S.D. at the North Lonsdale Hospital. This scheme has proved very helpful. More important, the staff are quite sure that the dressings are sterile as opposed to the former method of heating in domestic ovens, etc. The dressings are prepared by the night telephonist orderly during the week and the nursing staff at the weekends. I would like to thank the staff of C.S.S.D. for their co-operation.

Mrs. Newsham was sponsored for Queen's training during the year and is awaiting the result of her examination. Two District Nursing Sisters and two Queen's Sisters have attended post-graduate courses and the content of this course has promoted lively discussion.

There has been good co-operation between the nursing staff and General Practitioners and since the appointment of a Geriatric Health Visitor and male Health Visiting Officer, closer co-operation has been established with the Health Visiting staff. As a result of this I had envisaged that there would be more visits to those over 65 years of age. In actual fact this is not so. I know that quite a number have been referred and can therefore only assume that the preventive work amongst the elderly is showing results. This point will be watched with interest during the coming year.

The student nurses from North Lonsdale Hospital paid a usual half-day visit during their final year.

H.M.W.

Patients were referred by :

Hospital	422
Health Visitors, Home Help Dept., etc.	81
Doctors	713

The following table shows the types of patients attended :—

	No. of Patients	No. of Visits
Medical	1,246	37,534
Surgical	248	3,852
Tuberculosis	28	1,732
Maternal complications	14	69
Gynæcological	8	151
Others	15	170
Patients in the above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	803	27,761
Children in the above who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	108	905

An analysis of the type of attention provided is given below :—

Bed baths	136	4,132
General nursing	361	15,525
Injections	517	17,276
Dressings	273	5,456
Enemata	195	412
Miscellaneous	37	707

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

Smallpox

The following smallpox vaccinations were carried out ; those for the previous year are shown for comparison.

	1966		1965	
	Primary Vaccinations	Re-Vaccinations	Primary Vaccinations	Re-Vaccinations
Under 1 year	8	—	21	—
1 year	516	—	421	—
2—4 years	63	5	64	4
5—15 years	16	27	18	7
16 years and over	141	471	53	105
Totals	744	503	577	116

During 1966, 534 persons were vaccinated and 92 were re-vaccinated under clinic arrangements, and 210 vaccinations and 411 re-vaccinations were carried out by general practitioners.,

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis

The Department's immunisation schedule is as follows :

Commencing at 5 months	Immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis.
At 18 months to 2 years	Vaccination against smallpox.
At school entry (5 years)	Reinforcing doses of Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis vaccines.
During final year at Junior School (11 years)	Reinforcing dose of Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccine.
At 12 years	B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis.

The staff of the Casualty Department at the North Lonsdale Hospital co-operate in carrying out immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, as necessary, to children who attend there as casualties and come into the hospital tetanus immunisation scheme. Details of completed courses of injections are notified to the Health Department.

The following table shows the immunisations carried out :

	Clinics	At North Lonsdale Hospital	By General Practitioners	Total
Immunised against Diphtheria	742	21	116	879
Reinforcing doses ...	1209	13	62	1284
Immunised against Whooping Cough	576	—	115	691
Reinforcing doses	4	—	16	20
Immunised against Tetanus	1000	224	115	1344
Reinforcing doses	983	8	63	1054
Immunised against Poliomyelitis	1175	—	133	1308
Reinforcing doses	1179	—	37	1216

Summary

The following persons were protected against the diseases indicated :

	Born in 1966	Total All ages	Total Boosters (All ages)
Diphtheria	264	879	1284
Whooping Cough	264	691	20
Tetanus	264	1344	1054
Poliomylitis	259	1308	1216

49.24% of the population under 5 and 50.91% of those from 5 to 14 years are estimated to have maximum immunity against diphtheria.

The following table shows the estimated immunity state in regard to diphtheria:

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total under 15
1966....	23.78	55.40	50.91	50.27
1965....	30·18	64·22	51.23	53.60
1964....	36·55	68·93	38·33	47·43
1963....	31.57	68.75	32.51	42.87
1962....	42.32	68.55	33.25	43.46
1961....	24.54	66.31	19.34	31.91
1960....	20.00	60.58	16.94	28.23
1959....	19.50	57.70	17.21	27.48
1958....	20.10	54.61	17.26	26.73
1957....	6.81	51.86	17.43	25.57
1956....	10.67	52.34	17.91	26.01
1955....	8.04	48.85	20.69	27.44

It should be borne in mind that only about 50% of the children born in a particular year can be completely immunised by the end of that same year, as immunisation (with triple antigen) is generally completed soon after the age of six months. Thus, although the above table shows the immunity state of children under one year as 23·78%, the percentage actually immunised will be in the region of 60—70%.

The following table shows percentages provided by the Ministry of Health and explains the methods used in calculating the rates. A clearer picture of the immunisation state is given by this method of presentation.

	Children born in 1964			Smallpox (Children under 2)
	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	
England & Wales	70%	71%	65%	33%
Barrow-in-Furness	70%	71%	64%	37%
	Children born in 1964 who were vaccinated at any time.			Children vaccinated during 1965 who were under two years old at the time, as a percentage of children born during 1964.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Details of Calls, Mileages, etc., are as follows:

Year	Calls	Mileages
1944	1,926	Not known
1945	2,035	,,
1946	2,210	,,
1947	2,289	,,
1948	—	,,
1949	5,049	50,014
1950	8,097	74,495
1951	10,891	73,250
1952	10,900	65,404
1953	9,728	71,526
1954	11,206	78,352
1955	13,552	80,689
1956	14,193	82,059
1957	14,115	81,675
1958	16,694	96,393
1959	16,506	101,011
1960	17,506	101,415
1961	19,409	121,826
1962	20,446	130,892
1963	24,650	133,801
1964	30,625	129,075
1965	34,129	129,605
1966	37,327	137,747

TYPE OF CALL

AMBULANCES

Removals (out of town)	155
Removals (local)	12,826
Accidents	652
Midwives	68
Maternity	307
Services not required	412
Mental Health	29
Malicious	3
Transport of Equipment	8
False Alarms	3
Transport of Children	1904
	16,367

Sitting Case Cars

Removals (out of town)	265
Removals (local)	793
Mental Health	116
Midwives	1
Accidents	8
Services not required	30
Transport of Children	519
	1,732

Personnel Carriers

Removals (out of town)	19
Removals (local)	10,308
Transport of children	8,467
Midwives	2
Not required	412
Accidents	20
	19,228

Total Calls: 37,327. Total Mileage: 137,747

4 calls were passed to other authorities.

293 calls involved transport from home address to the Central Railway Station and then by rail to out-of-town hospitals.

Number of Patients

Sitting Cases	22,679
Stretcher Cases	5,779

Radio Calls

Calls transmitted by radio	510
Estimated mileage saved	252

Details of the fleet are as follows :—

Make	Type	Registration Number	Horse Power/ Capacity	Number of Stretchers/ Seats	Year	Mileage
Morris	Ambulance	BEO 359	16	2	1955	112677
Morris D.	,,	DEO 869	16	2	1959	102521
Morris D	,,	GEO 381	16	2	1961	90061
Morris	,,	BEO 262 C	24	2	1965	20974
Austin	,,	DEO 328 D	24	2	1966	4224
Austin	Sitting Case Car	KEO 379	16	6 seats	1963	25053
Commer	Minibus	KEO 279	16	12 seats	1963	15208
Ford	,,	DEO 49 D	1633	,,	1966	9659
Ford	,,	DEO 50 D.	1633	,,	1966	4349

Health of Staff :

Twelve members of the Staff were absent from duty due to sickness for a total of 102 days.

Staff

The ambulance personnel complement has remained at 23.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE
TUBERCULOSIS

The Health Visitor for tuberculosis has paid 2029 visits to tuberculous households during the year and attended 137 sessions at clinics for outpatients and B.C.G. vaccinations and at schools. 266 new contacts were interviewed and X-rayed, and of this number, 1 case of tuberculosis was discovered.

The arrangements for school children contacts to be tested and, if necessary, vaccinated in schools instead of requiring them to attend at the Chest Clinic has been continued.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

	Pulmonary							Non-pulmonary							
Aged	Under 1	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over	To-tal	Under 1	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over	To-tal	Grand Total
1956	—	2	21	15	8	5	51	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	55
1957	—	12	14	21	11	6	64	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	66
1958	1	6	4	14	15	4	44	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	45
1959	—	3	8	10	9	2	32	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	35
1960	—	4	3	3	3	5	18	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	20
1961	—	—	4	2	10	2	18	—	—	1	3	1	1	6	24
1962	—	1	1	9	12	6	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	30
1963	—	2	2	8	8	6	26	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	30*
1964	—	2	—	7	17	3	29	—	—	–	—	1	—	1	30*
1965	—	—	2	6	8	3	19	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	24*
1966	—	1	3	3	5	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13*

*—Inclusive of posthumous notifications from and including 1963.

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		
Year	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	Total
1956	12	0.199	1	0.015	0.214
1957	13	0.200	1	0.015	0.216
1958	3	0.046	1	0.015	0.062
1959	5	0.077	—	—	0.077
1960	2	0.030	—	—	0.030
1961	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1962	5	0.077	1	0.015	0.092
1963	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1964	1	0·015	—	—	0·015
1965	7	0.018	1	0.015	0.124
1966	3	0.046	—	—	0.046
England and Wales					
1966	2090	0.043	263	0.005	0.049

MASS X-RAY SURVEY

A visit was made by No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit from 14th to 30th September, 1966, and the tables which follow show the distribution of persons examined and of abnormalities detected.

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EXAMINED.

TYPE OF EXAMINEE (G.R.O. Coding)	MALES											FEMALES											Grand Total
	Under 14	14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	Under 14	14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	
Out-patients and In-patients of Hospitals (excluding Mental Hospitals (0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Army Intakes (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practitioner Referrals (2)	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
School Children (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Surveys (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories/Offices (6)	—	—	90	100	219	298	259	80	80	—	1126	—	—	130	82	95	83	70	30	13	10	513	1639
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Public Volunteers (7)	—	—	50	60	150	155	120	87	40	125	787	—	—	50	152	230	315	350	163	185	193	1638	2425
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospitals, Patients & Staff (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	140	160	370	453	381	168	120	125	1917	—	—	180	234	325	398	420	193	198	203	2151	4068

TABLE II. DIAGNOSIS.

ABNORMALITIES	MALES												FEMALES												GRAND TOTAL	
	Under 14	14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	Rate per 1000	Under 14	14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	Rate per 1000	Cases	Rate per 1000
0. Tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.25
1. Tuberculosis requiring only occasional out-patient supervision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.52	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	0.93	3	0.74
2. Malignant Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.49
3. Non-Malignant Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Lymphadenopathies (excluding Sarcoids)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Sarcoids (including enlarged Hilar Glands)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.46	1	0.25
6. Congenital Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acquired Cardiac abnormalities and abnormalities of the Vascular System	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	—	10	5.21	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	5	2	—	13	6.04	23	5.65
8. Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE III. TYPES OF EXAMINEES SUFFERING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT (Code O)

TYPE OF EXAMINEE (G.R.O. Coding)	MALES											FEMALES											GRAND TOTAL
	Under 14	14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	Under 14	14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	Total	
Out-patients and In-patients of Hospitals (excluding Mental Hospitals) (0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Army Intakes (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practitioner Referrals (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Children (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Surveys (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories/Offices (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Public Volunteers (7)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospitals—Patients and Staff (9)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The following tables show the number of persons vaccinated during the year through the Authority's arrangements.

A. Contact Scheme

(i) No. skin tested	220
(ii) No. found Positive	55
(iii) No. found Negative	165
(iv) No. vaccinated	*485

*—Includes 160 babies under 6 weeks of age who were not skin tested.

B. School Children Scheme

(i) No. skin tested	829
(ii) No. found Positive	76
(iii) No. found Negative	720
(iv) No. vaccinated	720

Additionally, 756 newborn babies were given B.C.G. vaccination in Risedale Maternity Hospital under arrangements made by the Hospital Management Committee. The Health Visitors read the results of the vaccination when they visit the babies at home.

CONVALESCENCE

Under an arrangement with the Board of Governors of Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, the Authority assumes financial responsibility for persons referred from General Practitioners and the local hospitals for periods of convalescence in the Home, who are unable to pay the normal charges. Cases are normally admitted for two weeks and may be granted additional times if necessary.

The number of cases admitted under these arrangements during the year is as follows :—

One week	1
Two weeks	17
	18 cases (35 weeks)

LOAN EQUIPMENT

A variety of items of equipment for issue on loan to chronic sick and other patients being treated at home is held at the District Nurses' Home. The stock includes wheelchairs, commodes, air-beds, air rings, bed cradles, back rests, bed pans, urinals, rubber sheeting and crutches. During the year articles were loaned out on 514 occasions, and 176 articles were still out on loan at the end of the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Some useful work has been carried out in the sphere of Health Education. Most of the Secondary Schools are taking some part ; in some this only consists of occasional talks, but in others, weekly visits are paid. The Health Visitor is assisting with the training of pupils at the Alfred Barrow Girls' School for a child nurse certificate.

Other schools are joining in discussions following films, filmstrips, flannelgraphs, etc.

Mr. Lomas is to arrange meetings of the Parent Teacher Association in two boys' schools when he hopes to obtain the parents' approval of the films which he proposes showing to the boys. In this way free discussion between the boys and the parents will be encouraged.

Several of the Health Visiting staff took part in the Home Safety Exhibition in September. This provided an opportunity to meet the people of Barrow. Talks have also been given to Townswomen's Guilds, etc.

HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE

The Health Committee gave approval to the formation of a Home Safety Committee, and this was inaugurated in June, 1966, at a meeting attended by representatives of the Borough Engineer's, Police, Education, Fire, Housing and Health Departments, Chamber of Trade, Hospital Management Committee, Voluntary Welfare Circle, Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade, North Western Electricity Board, North Western Gas Board and the local press. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Home Safety Committee.

Meetings, held monthly, have been well attended, members have been interested and enthusiastic, and many aspects of Home Safety were considered by the Committee.

A most successful Home Safety Exhibition was held on two days in December, all members and some organisations contributing in some way to the effort. The Exhibition was preceded by publicity in the local press, posters in shops and handbills being distributed to every house in the town. The contributions were many and varied, with some original ideas, and about a dozen selected films were shown throughout.

With the co-operation of the Editor of " The North Western Evening Mail," members of the Committee undertook to write articles on different aspects of home safety, to appear in the newspaper at fortnightly intervals, and by the end of the year six contributions had been published. So far as one could judge, they seemed to stir a fair amount of interest among readers.

The problems of " Old Domestic Electric Wiring " and " Poisoning " were given particular consideration by the Committee, and in connection with the latter problem, the Housing Committee co-operated well by agreeing to issue warning letters to all Corporation house tenants, about the dangers that can arise from the careless storage of poisons, medicines, cleansing materials, etc. Corporation houses already have high level cupboards provided for the safe storage of such materials.

NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

The Health Committee agreed to the introduction of a Night Nursing Service, staffed by qualified nurses, for patients recommended by general practitioners, as being suitable for and in need of this type of Service.

Advertising for staff had taken place, and arrangements were in hand at the end of the year, for interviewing applicants and making appointments early in 1967.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC

The Cervical Cytology Service commenced on 28th April, 1966, and clinics have been held each week at the Welfare Centre, conducted by Dr. Hazelden.

31 sessions were held and cervical smear tests were carried out on 199 women.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Mrs. Fell resigned on the 10th June, 1966, after being absent because of Sickness for nine weeks.

Miss Graham was promoted to Home Help Organiser on the 27th June, 1966.

Miss Lynn was appointed Assistant Home Help Organiser on the 25th July, 1966.

During the year 688 persons were provided with help, categorised as follows:

Aged 65 years or over	607
Chronic sick or tuberculous	42
Mentally disordered	3
Maternity	16
Others	20

Twenty-five persons received help 7 days a week, 4 received help 6 days a week and 41 received help 5 days a week. During the course of the year, several patients required twice daily visits.

The Home Help Organiser and the Assistant Organiser made 1,611 visits to patients, and a further 1,170 persons were interviewed at the Office.

At the end of the year there were 107 Home Helps employed on the Service, eighteen of them working thirty hours or over per week, and the remainder working an average of twenty hours per week.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Service during 1966 :—

Estimated cost of the Service, 1966-67	£38,199
Estimated Amount recovered 1966-67	£6,000
Number of cases provided with help	688
Number of part-time Home Helps employed at year end	107
Number of Home Helps in terms of full-time equivalent	61
Weekly average hours worked by each Help	22.9

CHIROPODY

Mr. R. G. Moorman, Chiropodist, reports on the Chiropody Clinic as follows :

" During the past year the chiropody sessions have proved to be a very popular service to the older people in Barrow. The number of sessions was increased to three a week in May, 1966. The treatment afforded patients has without doubt been the means of keeping many of them mobile and in comparative comfort, and I feel it is true to say that the majority of the older people have expressed their appreciation of the treatment given them.

It has been necessary to carry out some domiciliary visits during the year, which again has proved its worth in affording patients relief from their various foot lesions. In some instances, it has been possible to give one or two treatments and discontinue the home visit temporarily at any rate, as these people are confined to the house and not on their feet to the same extent as patients visiting the clinic.

At the moment there are approximately 27 of the older people on a waiting list and efforts are being made to get them into the clinic as soon as possible. However, it may well be that before long the introduction of another clinic session will have to receive consideration, so as to accommodate the increase in the waiting list. It may be appropriate to mention that it is not possible to terminate treatments to patients already attending the clinic as the work of a chiropodist, in older patients, is in most instances only of a palliative nature."

The following table shows the work done during the year :—

Number of clinic sessions : 130.

	Aged	Handi-capped	Expectant Mothers
Number of new patients	129	8	0
Total number of treatments			
At Clinic	896	41	0
Domiciliary	0	44	0
No. of patients already on Register	302	18	0

Section 4

Mental Health Services

The Mental Health Services have continued to function satisfactorily during the year under review.

The Mental Welfare Officers based at Arndene, Abbey Road, have continued to carry out Community Care Visiting on a large scale, thus assisting the mentally disordered persons in their own homes. They have also performed their statutory duties which have been necessary on several occasions regarding compulsory admissions to hospital.

The rota system arranged for the coverage of the town for emergency cases, arranged with the appointment of the third Mental Welfare Officer over a year ago, is now working smoothly and efficiently, taking into consideration holiday and sickness leave.

All cases requiring Psychiatric In-patient treatment, with a few exceptions, are admitted to the Ridge Lea Treatment Hospital, Lancaster Moor Hospital and this still continues to throw a burden on the Mental Welfare Officers and the Ambulance Service, owing to the distance involved. Liaison between the Mental Welfare Officers of this Authority and the Medical and Nursing Staff of the Ridge Lea Hospital still remains at a high standard. This is mainly the result of the weekly Case Conferences held at the Ridge Lea Hospital and attended by the Medical Staff and the Mental Welfare Officers from the respective areas. It also proves beneficial to the patient as discussion is held between doctor and the Mental Welfare Officer regarding the interest of the patient.

Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics have continued to be held at the North Lonsdale Hospital for the mentally ill, on four days per week and an Out-Patient Clinic for the mentally sub-normal has been held at regular intervals throughout the year.

It is worth noting that the admissions in regard to numbers, to the Ridge Lea Treatment Hospital during the year have remained, broadly speaking, unchanged from the previous year, but that Compulsory admissions have decreased, whereas Informal admissions have increased.

Short Term Care admissions have also played a role in the care of the mentally sub-normal patient and this type of admission has helped the family involved to overcome a crisis, or, alternatively, has benefited the patient by a period of stabilization under constant medical care, thus enabling him to return home to resume his normal everyday life within the family unit.

All the mentally severely sub-normal patients of school age on the register of this Authority are now attending the George Hastwell Junior Training Centre and all the Special Care cases are attending the Special Care Minding Unit within the George Hastwell Training Centre. During the year an Adult Training Centre was formed, occupying rooms on the upper floors of the George Hastwell Training Centre, but operating independently, and at the end of the year eight patients were in attendance. Largely by the efforts of the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and the Supervisor of the Adult Training Centre, work was obtained from firms in the town for the adult patients to carry out. The payment by the firms for this work was made on a piece-work basis and this was handed on to the patients who again were paid on a piece-work system for their efforts. The individual amounts concerned were not large, but the incentive for the person concerned has proved invaluable. It is hoped in the future, with new premises, to enlarge on this present venture.

During the year the Senior Mental Welfare Officer attended a two-day conference at London and a weekend Conference at Scarborough. These Conferences deal with the changing patterns of mental illness and mental sub-normality and are beneficial to the Mental Welfare Officers in keeping abreast of these changes.

MENTAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM 1/1/66 to 31/12/66

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions under Section 29—signed by M.W.O.	2	—	2
Admissions under Section 29—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	—	1	1
Admissions under Section 25—signed by M.W.O.	3	3	6
Admissions under Section 25—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	3	5	8
Admissions under Section 26—signed by M.W.O.	—	—	—
Admissions under Section 26—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	—	—	—
Section 65—Court Hospital Order	1	—	1
Section 68—Court Hospital Order	1	—	1
Informal admissions arranged by M.W.O.	27	33	60
Cases referred—Other action than admission	26	30	56
Cases referred—Community Care	23	33	56
Social History Reports	10	1	11
Special Reports	—	2	2
Discharges from Lancaster Moor Hospital arranged by M.W.O.	15	9	24
Leave periods for patients in Lancaster Moor Hospital arranged by M.W.O.	1	10	11
Return of Escapees by M.W.O.	—	2	2
Accommodated in Local Authority Welfare Home while relative on holiday	—	1	1
Incidental Visits made during 1966			511
Community Care Visits made during 1966			1064
Journeys to Lancaster by Car			81
Journeys to Lancaster by Ambulance			9
Visits to the Office during 1966			97
Community Care Visits made by Part-time Social Worker			157

SUB-NORMAL AND SEVERELY SUB-NORMAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM 1/1/66 to 31/12/66

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Cases under Supervision visited	89	62	151
Home Reports	2	—	2
Case History Reports	1	3	4
Special Reports	3	5	8

Sub-normal Patients reported during 1966	7	4	11
Severely Sub-normal Patients reported during 1966....	1	4	5
Sub-normal Patients reported in addition to Formal Reports	2	3	5
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital—Section 60	1	1	2
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital—Informal	1	2	3
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital—Short Term Care	6	5	11
Patients in Royal Albert Hospital for Short Term Care—Discharged	5	4	9
Informal Patients in Royal Albert Hospital—Discharged	—	1	1
Admissions to Stanley Hospital—Informal	—	1	1
Patients in Royal Albert Hospital—Deceased	1	—	1
Patients in Brockhall Hospital—Deceased	—	1	1
Severely Sub-normal and Sub-normal Patients awaiting vacancies to hospital on 31/12/66	7	3	10
Visits to Sub-normal and Severely Sub-normal patients during 1966			690
JOURNEYS BY CAR DURING 1966			
Royal Albert Hospital			12
No. of Out-Patient Clinics held at the North Lonsdale Hospital—Dr. Cunningham....			4

GEORGE HASTWELL JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Supervisor, Miss D. Woodhead, reports as follows:

There are six children, all chair-bound, in the Special Care Minding Unit, who are responding well to the care provided, and contact with others. Regular treatment at the Cerebral Palsy Clinic at High Carley Hospital is given by the Physiotherapist.

As in previous years, there have been visits from Senior Scholars, members of Social Clubs and Nurses in training. Our children went to Roa Island and Richard Brunskill Special Schools to see Plays at Christmas. Social contacts have been made by visits to the Public Baths, Market, Ambulance Station and shopping.

On 5th July, ten children were taken by minibus to Blackpool to attend the Annual Sports Day for " Our Children " ; more than 250 took part. The parents arranged a holiday for ten children at Rhuddlan, North Wales.

A Parent-Teachers' Meeting is held each term, when problems, etc., are discussed. About 80 people came to " Open Session " during Mental Health Week.

Members of staff spent Ascension Day at Brockhall Hospital, near Blackburn, a most interesting and vital stimulant to our work.

Miss M. Johnson, Physiotherapist, visited the George Hastwell Training Centre 26 times, and gave 52 treatments.

GEORGE HASTWELL ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The Adult Training Centre, a new venture in Barrow, opened on Tuesday, 6th September, in the George Hastwell Training Centre, with four trainees, two male and two female. On 12th September three more trainees commenced attendance—all female. Since then another girl has joined our group, bringing our total to eight, two male and six female.

Advance work was done during August which involved contacting all the local firms to see if they could help in any way by providing work of a simple, repetitive or unskilled nature which could be contracted out to the Centre. Several concerns expressed a desire to give any help possible, but only three actually could provide suitable work.

The trainees started this work in September and were paid, on a piece-rate basis, every alternate Friday. This appears to give them a sense of achievement and puts them on a level with their siblings and parents because they are " independent."

On Friday, 11th November, a meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association, which we held jointly with the Junior Training Centre, was held. Here the parents were shown round the Adult Section and appeared very enthusiastic. Help of any kind was offered and all the parents seemed delighted.

When the amount of work available to the Centre is at a low ebb, the trainees do handicrafts and all appear to enjoy this.

On the whole, attendance has been excellent, but two girls have very poor attendance records, due to domestic difficulties.

I am pleased to conclude this report by stating that the Centre is progressing satisfactorily and proving worthwhile, but as the present accommodation is limited, any further increase in the number of trainees is sure to present problems.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the firms concerned in providing work, and other people who have contributed towards the success of this venture.

GEORGE HASTWELL TRAINING CENTRE

At the end of the year, 27 children were in attendance at the Junior Training Centre, including 7 in the Special Care Unit. Additionally, 8 persons attended the Adult Centre. A total of 11,050 attendances were made (5,696 boys, 5,354 girls).

The following tables show the distribution by age, sex and I.Q.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

SPECIAL CARE UNIT

	M.	F.	Total
5	—	1	1
6	—	1	1
8	1	—	1
9	2	—	2
12	—	1	1
15	—	1	1
	3	4	7

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

	M.	F.	Total
4	—	1	1
6	1	1	2
7	4	—	4
8	—	2	2
9	1	1	2
10	1	1	2
11	1	—	1
12	1	—	1
13	1	1	2
14	—	3	3
	10	10	20

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

	M.	F.	Total
15	—	1	1
16	—	1	1
18	2	—	2
20	—	1	1
22	—	2	2
23	—	1	1
	2	6	8

DISTRIBUTION BY I.Q.

SPECIAL CARE UNIT

	M.	F.	Total
No I.Q. assessed	3	2	5
41—50	1	—	1
Over 50	—	1	1
	4	3	7

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

	M.	F.	Total
No I.Q. assessed	4	5	9
31—40	3	3	6
41—50	3	2	5
	10	10	20

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

	M.	F.	Total
No I.Q. assessed	—	3	3
31—40	1	—	1
41—50	1	2	3
Over 50	—	1	1
	2	6	8

Section 5

Port Health

Address of the Port Medical Officer: Town Hall, Barrow-in-Furness.
Telephone No.: Barrow 600.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	91	112,193	Nil	45	Nil
Coastwise	78	62,130	Nil	5	Nil
Total	169	174,323	Nil	50	Nil

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic Number of passengers Inwards 11
Number of passengers Outwards 1

Cargo Traffic Principal Imports Iron Ore, Wood Pulp, Grain, Irradiated Fuel, Machinery, Pig Iron.
Principal Exports Pig Iron, Scrap Metal, Steel Plates.

Principal Ports from which ships arrive: Almeria, Amsterdam, Anzio, Bayonne, Belfast, Domsjo, Drammen, Dublin, Glasgow, Hargshamn, Heysham, Kotka, Liverpool, Manchester, Mantyluoto, Mo-I-Rana, Oxelosund, Preston, Raumo, Rotterdam, Skohgall, Udevalla and Workington.

WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for (a) the district: upland surface and deep borehole. (b) the town's water supply is available at the dock side and is used for shipping.

2. Reports of tests for contamination—Nil.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes: Hydrants and hosepipes are protected and stored in a water shed when not in actual use.

4. There are no water boats in use at the Port.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

1. List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6)

A list of infected areas is prepared and amended by the Medical Officer of Health from the official list of Infected Areas. A typewritten list of infected areas is prepared from the official list of Infected Areas and is delivered by hand to H.M. Customs and Excise Officers.

2. Radio Messages

Arrangements have been made with Seaforth Radio Statio.. and the Post Office Telephones to send and receive messages from ships entering the Port.

3. Notifications Otherwise Than By Radio (Regulation 14(1)(b))

Telephonic Communications from Shipping Agents.

4. Mooring Stations (Regulations 22 to 30)

Within Docks : An inner mooring station near Buccleuch Bridge within the Ramsden Dock has been established as a mooring station for all unhealthy ships arriving at Barrow. On arrival of an infected ship or a suspected ship, the vessel is taken to the designated mooring station.

5. Arrangements For :

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox). Arrangements have been made for seamen suffering from infectious disease to be admitted to Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital.

(b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts. The surveillance and follow-up of contacts is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles. In cases of necessity the arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Officers, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital.

SMALLPOX

1. Names of Isolation Hospitals to which smallpox cases are sent from the district :

Elswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Blackpool.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury.

2. Arrangements have been made to remove all such cases by Corporation ambulances to the hospital. Members of the ambulance crews have been vaccinated recently.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available :

Dr. D. C. Liddle, Monsall Isolation Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, 10.

Dr. E. R. Peirce, Port Health Offices, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3.

Professor A. B. Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden, Liverpool 3.

Dr. C. Metcalfe Brown, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.

4. Public Health Laboratory : Liverpool, Manchester and Preston.

VENEREAL DISEASE

A local centre exists at Devonshire Road Isolation Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease. Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities is supplied by notice to the Master or other responsible officer on a vessel's arrival. The times of the clinic are as follows : Monday, 6-30 p.m., Wednesday, 10-30 a.m.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

All vessels from foreign ports entering the port are, where necessary, systematically inspected by the Port Health Officers to ascertain the degree of rodent infestation on board.

A macroscopic examination of rats caught is carried out whenever possible by the Medical Officer and Port Health Officers. There were no rats sent for bacteriological examination during the year.

Arrangements have been made, when necessary, for the deratting of ships by means of Hydrogen Cyanide to be carried out by a commercial contractor, Messrs. Hivey Fumigation Co. Ltd., 15, Cheapside, Liverpool.

It has not been found necessary to carry out any rat-proofing of ships during the year.

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
HCN	Other fumigant					
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11	11

6 of the above-mentioned Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued following examination of vessels at the Port of Heysham.

INSPECTIONS OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine inspections and Re-inspections	52	Nil	1 verbal intimation to Master	The nuisance was abated prior to the vessel leaving the port
Total	52	Nil	1	

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948

The gathering of Cockles and Mussels from Walney Channel is prohibited by an Order made in 1918, and the gathering of Periwinkles is prohibited by an Order made in 1946.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are no special arrangements for the interment of dead persons arriving by sea. The body is first examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued under the provisions of the above-mentioned Order during the year.

Food Inspection

No foodstuffs arrived at the Port during the year ; therefore no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, Etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.

Arrangements for Dealing with Maritime Declarations of Health

A blank Maritime Declaration of Health form is handed to the Master of every ship approaching the Port as soon as the Pilot boards. On arrival at the Port, the completed form is inspected by the Customs Officer or Port Health Officer, whoever is first aboard.

Boarding of Vessels on Arrival

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by a Customs Officer and Port Health Officer together. Other vessels are usually boarded by a Customs Officer in the first instance.

Restrictions on Boarding or Leaving Ships

Instructions have been given to the Harbour Authorities, tradespeople and other persons in the habit of visiting ships at the Port to keep clear until the ship is free from control.

Section 6

Environmental Health

This Part Of The Report Is Compiled By The Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses :

Number of dwellings inspected 1263

Number of inspections and re-inspections made 4950

Number of incidental visits in connection with the above (e.g. interviews with owners, agents and contractors, etc.) 901

Results of Action Taken :

Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in Which Defects Were Remedied :

After informal action 86

After formal notice under the Public Health Acts :

(a) by owners 88

(b) by the Council in default of owners 29

After formal notice under the Housing Act by owners 2

Unfit Houses Incapable of Being Made Fit at Reasonable Expense

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 5

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were revoked and substituted by Demolition Orders 1

A Closing Order made in respect of 1 house prior to 1966 was determined after the property had been rendered fit for human habitation during the year.

During the year, no Clearance Orders were made by the Council.

By the end of the year, the Housing Committee had reached a decision in connection with the future re-development of an old residential area adjoining the town centre and containing nearly 80 dwellinghouses, and upon which the Chief Public Health Inspector had recommended demolition and clearance under the Slum Clearance provisions of the Housing Acts, and the acquisition of the land for re-development.

Many people who have lived happily in the said area for long periods will find it gratifying to know that the proposed re-development is to take the form, mainly, of housing.

REHOUSING FOLLOWING ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Number of persons rehoused in Corporation dwellings following action under the Housing Acts 8

THE RENT ACT, 1957

The administration of the provisions of this Act continued, and the following is a summary of the work carried out :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	2
Certificates of Disrepair issued	2
Landlords' Undertakings to remedy the defects listed on Local Authority's Notice to Landlords of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
Number of such Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority	Nil
Applications by Landlords to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	1
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	1
Applications by landlord or tenant for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which the landlord has undertaken to remedy	2
Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	2
Number of houses inspected for any purpose connected with the Rent Act	9
Number of such inspections and re-inspections made	22
Number of visits re above, other than for inspection and re-inspection	4

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints and reports regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	843
Inspections and re-inspections made re-investigation and abatement of nuisances and remedying of sanitary defects	5369
Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and Sanitary Defects	181
Statutory Notices served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects	161
Miscellaneous inspections	365
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Contractors, etc.	1138

WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

W.C. roofs repaired	11
W.C. doors, door frames and jambs repaired or renewed	21
W.C. floors repaired or renewed	5
Defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	5
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	3
W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	4
Broken, cracked W.C. pedestal basins renewed	3
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	5
Defective connections between W.C. basins and flushpipes	9
Defective plasterwork of W.C. ceilings repaired or renewed	1
Defective plasterwork of W.C. walls repaired or renewed	3
Rotted wall plates and fascia boards, etc., repaired or renewed	1
Defective water supply reinstated or provided	4

EAVESGUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

Premises on which eavesgutters were cleared, repaired or renewed	64
Premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	33
Defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed	1
Yard gullies unstopped	3
Broken gullies renewed	4
Gratings provided to gullies	2

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

Stopped drains cleared and repaired	20
Defective drains repaired or relaid	7
Defective drain ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	9
No. of yard surfaces repaired or relaid	18
Broken and defective sink waste-pipes repaired or renewed	10
Broken and defective bath waste-pipes repaired or renewed	1
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	5
Cases of cellar flooding remedied	4
No. of inspections, re-inspections and tests in connection with defective drainage, and the repair, alteration and addition to drains	1454

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

Defective yard doors, door frames and jambs repaired or renewed	19
Defective yard walls repaired or renewed	4

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLINGHOUSES

Roofs repaired	53
Floors repaired or renewed	36
Dampness in walls remedied	63
Dampness in ceilings remedied	12
Defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed	33
Defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed	24
Defective doors, door frames and jambs repaired or renewed	39
Defective firegrates repaired or renewed	1
Defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	3
Defective firebacks to ranges repaired or renewed	6
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	9
Defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	4
Defective chimney pots renewed	1
Defective flashings repaired or renewed	5
Perished brickwork and defective cement rendering to external walls, re-set, repaired or renewed	43
Cases of defective pointing remedied	29
Defective skylights repaired or renewed	1
Defective fanlights repaired or renewed	2

Defective sinks renewed or refixed	4
Defective baths renewed or reglazed	1
Defective wash basins renewed or refixed	1
Defective staircases repaired or reconstructed	2
Broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed	1
Defective window frames and parting beads repaired or renewed	44
Defective window cills repaired or renewed	17
Defective window sashes repaired or renewed	39
Open jointing and cases of defective window glazing, putty-pointing, etc., remedied	36
Cases of defective pointing to window and door reveals remedied	28
Defective window cords replaced	27
Window catches, door furniture, etc., repaired or renewed	15
Rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	6
Defective weatherboards and threshwoods provided or repaired	22
Defective pipes and taps repaired or renewed	9
No. of coalhouse, outhouse, etc., general repairs	6
Cases of repair or renewal of gas pipes and fittings	1
No. of water storage cisterns repaired or renewed	2
Broken ventilators and ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	2
Cases of artificial lighting provided	8
No. of ash-chutes cleared	5
No. of ash-pit doors, door furniture, fastenings repaired or renewed	22

OTHER MATTERS

Accumulations of offensive refuse removed	12
Filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed or disinfested	1
Dirty and insanitary areas of buildings cleansed	3
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	3

WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLINGHOUSES

Dwellinghouses provided with a sufficient supply of water	2
Defective and leaking pipes repaired or renewed	4

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961 : SECTION 27
RUINOUS OR DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS CAUSING SERIOUS DETRIMENT TO THE AMENITIES OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

During the year, Notices under the above-mentioned provisions were served on the owners of two empty dwellinghouses and three other buildings, requiring the repair or restoration, or alternatively, the demolition and clearance of the same.

In the case of one of the dwellinghouses, the owner complied with the Notice by carrying out repairs to the property, and in respect of the other dwellinghouse, the works of repair and restoration required were carried out in default by the Corporation, the cost thereof being charged to the owner.

With regard to the Notices in respect of the three other buildings, the requirements in one case were carried out in default by the Corporation at the owner's expense, and at the end of the year, similar action was pending in the two remaining cases.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two licensed caravan sites within the County Borough, the owner of one being authorised to operate the same during the summer months. This site, being well laid out and well-equipped in addition to being ideally situated at Rampside, is a truly model " holiday " site.

The other site, established some years ago at Earnse Point, Walney, is mainly a residential site. During the year considerable further progress was made in putting into effect a new lay-out plan incorporating improvements to drainage works, roadways, parking areas and amenities generally. The caravans on this site are gradually being replaced by " chalets."

LIGHTING OF COMMON STAIRS AND PASSAGES

Routine inspections of buildings containing common stairs and passages were carried out, and as a result of informal action, satisfactory provision was made for lighting the stairs and passages affecting 46 dwellings.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

No. of applications dealt with for the inclusion or retention of names in the Authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons 2

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office, shop and certain railway premises. The provisions relating to offices and certain types of railway premises are the first of their kind, whilst at the same time the existing protection for shop workers is considerably extended.

All office workers come within the scope of the Act, whether they work in separate office buildings or in offices forming part of other buildings as, for instance, in offices of schools, factories, hospitals, clubs, hotels, etc. Shops also are defined very comprehensively and include wholesale as well as retail trade premises, restaurants, public houses and such places as launderettes and solid fuel storage premises occupied for the purpose of trade or business.

The provisions of the Act in regard to the compulsory registration of premises came into operation on 1st May, 1964, and by the end of 1966, 580 premises had been registered. As it is estimated that such a figure represents only about one-third of the number of premises in Barrow which are subject to registration by the Local Authority, it is obvious that the work connected with registration will have to continue for some considerable time.

The following is an extract taken from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Labour under Section 60 of the Act :—

No. of premises registered during the year	23
Total number of registered premises at end of year	580
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	84
No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises	322
Total number of males employed in registered premises	1595
Total number of females employed in registered premises	2471

In addition to the above, 63 written intimations were sent to the owners or occupiers of premises regarding various contraventions of the Act, and Regulations made thereunder.

DISINFESTATION

The following is a summary of the work carried out in respect of disinfestation for bugs, fleas, beetles, ants, mites, wasps, etc. :—

No. of privately-owned houses treated	18
No. of Corporation houses treated	40
No. of premises treated other than houses and not in Corporation ownership	9
No of Corporation-owned premises other than houses treated ...	5

Public Health Inspectors made 522 visits in regard to infestations of vermin and other pests and in numerous cases gave owners and occupiers of land and premises advice regarding eradication, prevention of re-infestation and proofing.

RODENT CONTROL

The Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible for the control of surface infestations and the treatment of sewers and agricultural holdings.

A Rodent and Pest Control Operative in Charge and 3 Operatives carry out this work, which is free of charge, at dwellinghouses, but occupiers of business and commercial premises, factories and workplaces are required to pay for the cost of materials and labour. Agricultural holdings are treated on the basis of annual contracts.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

Property Other Than Sewers			Type of Property	
			Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1.	Number of properties in district		21,091	58
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification		480	32
	(b) Number infested by	(i) Rats	78	7
		(ii) Mice	54	3
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification		213	22
	(b) Number infested by	(i) Rats	16	22
		(ii) Mice	28	17

354 Inspections were carried out under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act by the Public Health Inspectors.

Sewers

The treatment of sewers continued during certain periods of the year, but the work carried out was, of necessity, on a much reduced scale owing to periods of shortage of rodent and pest control operatives. Fortunately, however, the results of the bait-laying in the sewers which it was found possible to bait, showed that such sewers were quite free from rat-infestation.

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION AND HOUSING ACTS

APPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCES, GUARANTEES & IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Requests from the Town Clerk and the Surveyor for information in connection with 126 applications received under the above provisions were dealt with, and for these purposes 93 inspections were carried out.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CINEMAS, THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

There were 5 premises in regular use as Cinemas, Theatres and Other Places of Public Entertainment during the year. Inspections and where necessary, re-inspections were carried out at all of these and reports upon the sanitary conditions found were made to the Watch Committee.

The sanitary condition of 1 of the premises was found to be entirely satisfactory, and in the remaining 4 premises, written intimations were sent regarding the following defects and unsatisfactory conditions found to exist therein :—

The decorations required attention in the male and female sanitary accommodation situated in the stalls and circle of 1 cinema and theatre.

Broken, perished and missing wallplaster in the male and female sanitary accommodation in 3 cinemas and theatres.

Loose and broken W.C. pedestal seats and broken linoleum floor covering and missing floor tiles to the male and female sanitary accommodation (stalls and circle) of 1 cinema and theatre.

Missing and broken fastener to the doors of the male and female sanitary accommodations of 2 cinemas and theatres.

Cracked W.C. basin, wash basin and leaking soil pipe serving the sanitary accommodation situated at the rear of the stage in 1 theatre.

Broken and perished wallplaster and deteriorated decoration to the walls of the stairways to the circle and foyer, in 2 cinemas and theatres.

Some loose floor covering, worn carpeting, insecure nosings to staircase and broken floorboarding in 1 cinema.

General dirty and flaking condition of the internal paintwork in 1 cinema.

Penetrating dampness to the end wall of the bar with deteriorated decoration thereto in 1 theatre.

Missing seat back and several torn seats in the circle and stalls of 1 cinema and 1 theatre.

No. of inspections and re-inspections carried out 32

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) (No. 2) ORDER, 1957

Under this Order the provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, apply in an area which includes this County Borough.

Since 1957, all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the area must sell milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the area, and any milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

It is also obligatory to use a special designation in relation to milk sold to a caterer unless the caterer intends to pasteurise or sterilise the milk and is licensed to do so.

The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, are "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," and "Untreated." No Sterilised Milk is sold within the Borough.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, provide that as from 1st October, 1965, a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated" be prescribed for milk which has been processed by the ultra high temperature method, i.e., heated to not less than 270°F. for not less than one second, and the milk will be required to satisfy a prescribed test.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Pasteurised Milk

Number of samples taken	48
Samples satisfactory on Phosphatase Test	48
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	48
Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough (H.T.S.T.)	2

Untreated Milk (Produced within the Borough)

Number of samples taken	36
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	27
Samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	6
Methylene Blue Test void	3

Untreated Milk (Produced outside the Borough)

Number of samples taken	32
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	24
Samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	3
Methylene Blue Test void	5

Details of the samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test were notified to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Samples submitted for Animal Inoculation Test	68
Samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil.

MILK SUPPLIES—BRUCELLA ABORTUS

Number of Samples of Raw Milk Examined

Routine samples of Untreated (farm-bottled) Milk	68
Follow-up samples of untreated milk, farm-bottled or from bulk	10
Group samples taken from herds under investigation	15
Individual cow samples taken from herds under investigation	75
Total number of samples examined	168

Number of Positive Samples

Number of samples showing a positive or equivocal Ring Test result	36
Number of the above confirmed on culture and animal inoculation	3
Number confirmed on animal inoculation only	4

Action Taken In Respect of Positive Samples

Of the seven samples confirmed as positive, two were from farms within the Borough and five were from a farm in the area of an adjoining local authority. Farm-bottled milk was being distributed within the Borough from all of these farms.

In the case of one of the farms within the Borough, the positive result was from a group sample, taken during a series of group and individual samples following positive results from routine samples at the end of the previous year. These later samples were taken when the farmer was attempting to segregate affected cows. However, the farmer subsequently ceased retailing farm-bottled milk and all milk from this farm has since been sent to a local pasteurising depot.

At the second local farm involved, investigations revealed that the farmer had disposed of several cows from his herd shortly after the positive sample had been taken. This occurred early in the year and several routine samples taken during the remainder of the year all showed negative results.

In the case of the farm outside the Borough, the positive results occurred at intervals during a period when the herd was under investigation, firstly by a veterinary surgeon engaged by the farmer, then by the taking of group and individual samples followed by segregation of affected cows and finally by the taking of similar samples by the authority in whose area the farm is situated. Ultimately, the affected cows were sold for slaughter and since then individual samples have been taken from cows being brought into the herd, to safeguard against re-infection. Latterly, routine samples have proved negative.

MILK SAMPLES

Number analysed	116
Number reported to be genuine	109
Number reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard	7
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the legal standard	6.03

Average percentages of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed :—

Fatty Solids	3.89
Non-fatty solids	8.70
Total solids	12.59

Of the seven samples which were reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard, three were adjudged, as a result of the Hortvet freezing test, to be genuine milk of abnormal composition. One further sample was adulterated only in that it contained traces of penicillin, presumably as a result of veterinary treatment having been given to cows in milk.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODSTUFFS

During the year, four samples of foodstuffs, namely milk, apples, dried fruit and lard, were submitted for examination by the Public Analyst, as part of a national survey of pesticide residues in foodstuffs in which this Authority had agreed to participate. The nature of the samples and the period during which they were to be taken were allotted in a detailed scheme and the survey is to continue next year on similar lines. Its continuation on a yearly basis thereafter will depend on the results by then obtained.

THE ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT Etc.) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations require that after mixing the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream, they are to be pasteurised by one or other of three

specified methods, or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. The Regulations make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice-cream which has not been so treated or which has been allowed to reach a temperature exceeding 28°F. without again being treated. They exempt from pasteurisation or sterilisation certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make such treatment unnecessary.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations prescribed amended standards of composition for ice-cream and " Parev " (Kosher) ice, and introduce separate standards of composition for dairy ice-cream and milk ice. Alternative standards are prescribed for certain descriptions of ice-cream containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

During the year 31 samples of Ice-Cream and Ice-Cream Mix were obtained from various premises and sales vehicles and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Results were as follows : Grade 1, 20 ; Grade 2, 4 ; Grade 3, 4 ; Grade 4, 3.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CREAM AND OTHER FOODS

During the year 34 samples of cream and 10 samples of cream cakes were taken from various confectioners' premises and submitted for bacteriological examination.

In the cases of 15 cream samples and 5 samples of cream cakes, E. Coli Type 1 organisms were isolated and in this respect these samples may be regarded as unsatisfactory. However, in respect of food poisoning organisms, all samples were very satisfactory, in that in no case was any type of food poisoning organism isolated.

Three samples of other foods, namely, Cooked Ham, Corned Beef and Pork Luncheon Meat, were also submitted for examination and proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

THE LABELLING OF FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice-cream in a manner suggestive of butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest, unless the ice-cream contains no fat other than milk fat (apart from fat introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, any flavouring substance or any emulsifying or stabilising agent), but permit the presence of skimmed milk solids to be declared. The Regulations also impose requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice-cream containing fat other than milk fat. The administration of these Regulations was carried out by visits and inspections which showed that the Regulations were being complied with.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district Nil

Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase Test.... Nil

POULTRY INSPECTION

Number of poultry processing premises within the district Nil

FOOD HYGIENE

During the year, two Courses of six lectures on Food Hygiene were conducted for persons engaged in the food trades. Suitable films were shown and opportunities given for questions and discussion. The second of the two Courses was held during normal working hours in order to encourage food handlers who may not otherwise have done so, to attend.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Inspections were carried out in shops, food factories, warehouses, restaurant and hotel kitchens, canteens, ice-cream manufacturers' and dealers' premises, butchers' shops, market halls and cold stores, and of vehicles used for the transport of meat and foodstuffs.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Category	No.	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Butchers' shops	65	65	65	65
Bakehouses	43	43	43	43
Restaurants, Cafes	19	19	19	19
Hotels serving meals	17	17	17	17
Factory Canteens	18	18	18	18
School Canteens	12	12	12	12
Grocers' shops and mixed businesses	222	218	222	220
Greengrocers' shops	17	17	17	17
Wet Fish Shops	21	20	21	20
Fried Fish shops	33	33	33	33
Ice-cream manufacturers	3	3	3	3

No. of Ice-Cream Retailers' Premises 286

No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year 8

Inspection of registered food premises :

Manufacturers of preserved food 341

Ice-Cream premises 302

Inspections of food premises other than those registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 1927

By inspection and informal action, repair and improvement work, with the provision of new equipment, was carried out at 198 food premises.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

451 inspections were carried out under the above-mentioned Act. Although the provisions of the Act and the various Orders made under the Act were found to be generally well complied with, it was necessary to caution a number of traders regarding infringements which appeared to be due, in the main, to ignorance of the provisions rather than deliberate intention to deceive the public.

MEAT INSPECTION

Numbers of Animals Slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1964	5,683	91	21,846	7,493	35,113
1965	4,812	28	21,349	8,293	34,482
1966	4,783	50	23,461	7,496	35,790
Increase	—	22	2,112	—	1,308
Decrease	29	—	—	797	—

Number of Whole Carcases with Offals Condemned

Year	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
1964	25	6	69	7	103
1965	21	8	45	7	81
1966	22	7	70	11	110
Increase	1	—	25	4	29
Decrease	—	1	—	—	—

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was :
34 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs.

Unsound Meat, Carcases and Part Carcases Condemned at the Abattoirs

Disease	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
Tuberculosis (lbs.)	—	—	—	127	127
Other Conditions (lbs.)	10,662	429	3,598	1,825	16,514
	10,662	429	3,598	1,952	16,641

Unsound Viscera Condemned at the Abattoirs

Disease	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
Tuberculosis (lbs.)	—	—	—	396	396
Other Conditions (lbs.)	40,219	85	19,173	1,158	60,635
	40,219	85	19,173	1,554	61,031

IMPORTED MEAT

Imported meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year consisted of :— 14½ lbs. Pork, 132 lbs. Lamb and 20 lbs. Liver.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1935-1958

During the year 27 Licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,819	2,964	50	23,461	7,496
Number Inspected	1,819	2,964	50	23,461	7,496
All diseases except TUBERCULOSIS and CYSTICERCI: Whole carcases condemned	2	21	7	70	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,234	1,972	—	5,942	187
Percentage of number inspected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	67.8	67.5	14.0	25.6	2.6
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	19
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.02
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	2	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	2	2	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

193 samples, all informal, were submitted for analysis comprising :

Milk	118
Ice Cream	14
Cream	5
Mincemeat	5
Honey	3
Jam	3
Plain Flour	3
Canned Fruit	3

together with 2 samples each of Canned Fish, Codeine Tablets, Soft Drinks, Lard, Bread, Sweets, Christmas Pudding, Edible Cake, Decorations and Ground Almonds, and

one sample each of Apples, Ground Cinnamon, Marmalade, Nut Mix, Instant Mashed Potato, Pudding Mixture, Dried Vegetables, Butter, Custard Powder, Almond Flavour, Dried Fruit, Milk Substitute Concentrate, Saccharin Tablets, Cough Medicine, Canned Soup, Self-raising Flour, Headache Tablets, Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil, Canned Meat, Tonic Tablets and Milk Shake Syrup.

Details of items found to be not genuine are as follows :—

Milk

A sample of Untreated (Farm Bottled) Milk taken from a producer-retailer, proved to be 1.3% deficient in fat. The matter was discussed with the farmer, following which a further sample was taken and this proved genuine. However, another sample taken shortly afterwards was found to be 8.3% deficient in fat and the matter was again discussed with the farmer, when means of improving the quality of his bottled milk were suggested to him. The trouble appeared to emanate from two sources : firstly that his milking herd consisted solely of Friesian cows and secondly that a bulk milk tank had recently been installed at the farm. Part of the contents of the bulk tank were used for bottling and the tank was not equipped with means of keeping the milk agitated during the bottling process. The farmer agreed to adapt his plant to ensure that milk being drawn from the tank for bottling would be of uniform quality and also to introduce into his herd a small number of Jersey cows to increase the fat content of his bulk milk. Ten further samples taken from this source during the remainder of the year proved genuine.

The analysis of a part-bottle of Pasteurised Milk showed that it was poor in fat, the fat content being only 1.95%. The milk had been purchased by a member of the public, who had complained of an alleged bitter taste and it was for this reason that the milk had been sent for analysis. The analysis did not disclose the presence of any foreign substance in the milk, which was reported on as being genuine except for the low fat content. As nearly half of the contents of the bottle had been used by the complainant, the fat content of the portion analysed could not be used as a fair basis for judging the quality of the whole. The complainant was notified of the result of analysis and no further action was taken.

A sample of Untreated (Farm Bottled) Milk from a local producer was found to contain 0.08 International Units of penicillin per millilitre. Enquiries at the farm showed that one cow in the milking herd had been receiving antibiotic treatment which had been concluded two days before the milk in question

had been bottled. It appeared that, during the farmer's absence from the farm, the milk from the treated cow had not been kept separate from milk for human consumption for 48 hours after the cessation of treatment, as had been intended. The farmer was warned against any repetition of this type of occurrence and a letter was sent to the Regional Manager of the Milk Marketing Board, giving details of this case.

A sample of Untreated (Farm Bottled) Milk was shown by the freezing-point test to contain 1.5% extraneous water. The matter was discussed with the farmer and he was advised to thoroughly check his equipment prior to milking and bottling to eliminate any water leakage or water present in equipment or bottles. A sample taken shortly afterwards and five further samples taken from the same source during the remainder of the year all proved genuine.

Flour

Two samples of flour from different sources were found to be deficient in Creta Praeparata. One sample contained 70 milligrams and the other 102 milligrams per 100 grammmes of flour as against the legal standard of 235-390 milligrams per 100 grammes of flour. Because of the recognised difficulty of obtaining an even distribution of added chalk throughout a consignment of flour, formal action can only be taken in respect of samples taken in a prescribed manner at a mill. However, in these two cases, the millers were contacted and the discrepancies pointed out to them. They replied explaining the procedures adopted by them to ensure a uniform product and saying that, where possible, procedures would be tightened. In one case the millers said that they would increase the number of routine samples taken at the mill for laboratory examination.

Cream

Three samples of cream taken from the preparation rooms of confectioners' premises were found to contain small amounts of sucrose, respectively 3.1%, 7.5% and 2.7%. The cream had been whipped before sampling and was to be used in cream confectionery, the object of sampling being to determine that the basis of such confectionery was in fact genuine cream. Investigation revealed that in each case a small amount of sugar had been added to the cream to assist the whipping process and further enquiries showed that this appears to be a standard practice in the confectionery trade. If the resulting mixture were to be sold as a separate product it would be necessary to sell it under the designation of " sweetened whipped cream," and not as " cream." How-ever, had the sweetened, whipped cream been submitted for analysis as part of an article of cream confectionery, it would have been regarded as genuine. As this was its intended use, in all three cases, there being no question of its sale as a separate article, no further action was taken.

Bread

Four slices of bread from a sliced loaf were reported by a member of the public as being affected with a pink mould. The affected bread was submitted to the Public Analyst for identification of the type of mould growth and it was reported as being a salmon-coloured mould known as Monilia Sitophila. This type of mould has an extremely rapid rate of growth and its presence does not necessarily indicate staleness of the bread. The bread had been produced at a bakery outside the Borough and the manufacturers were written to, informing them of this occurrence and advising them of steps which should be taken to destroy any infestation which might be present in the bakery plant and machinery. They replied to the effect that all possible steps were being taken to eradicate any infestation present in the bakery. No further reports have been received of any similar occurrence.

FOREIGN MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS

Foreign Matter in Bread

A member of the public complained of some brown foreign matter in four slices of a loaf of white bread. The affected slices of bread were submitted to the Public Analyst for identification of the contaminating substance, which proved to be iron oxide. An inspection of the bakery concerned revealed several points where dry dough was adhering to machine surfaces and bearings, where it could possibly become contaminated with iron oxide and subsequently dislodge and contaminate fresh dough passing through the plant. Arrangements were made by the firm for more regular examination and cleaning of the affected parts of the machinery and for scraping devices to be fitted to conveyor belts to remove any dry dough which may adhere.

The circumstances were reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that a warning letter be sent to the firm concerned.

Fly in Strawberry Tart

A complaint was received from a member of the public, who had found a fly embedded in the contents of a strawberry tart, purchased from a local shop. On examination, the fly was found to be embedded in a gelatin layer in the base of the tart. Investigation at the bakery where the tart had been made revealed that the tart bases, consisting of pastry, fruit filling and gelatin, had been made the afternoon prior to sale, for completion the following morning. They had been left, uncovered, to cool in a room adjoining the bakery for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours before being placed in a refrigerator for overnight storage. During that afternoon the bakery had been sprayed with insecticide and it seemed likely that the fly had fallen into the tart during the period when the tart bases had been cooling.

The Health Committee resolved that a very severe warning letter be sent to the firm concerned.

Paper in Fish Fingers

Some pieces of torn paper were found in a fish finger from a packet purchased locally by a member of the public. On close examination the pieces of paper appeared to be part of a " Mars Bar " wrapper. A letter was sent to the manfacturers of the fish fingers and in reply they pointed out the quality control measures which were taken in the factory and also mentioned that they were about to carry out a reorganisation scheme of the factory area, which they hoped would further obviate the likelihood of this type of occurrence.

After considering the details of this case, the Health Committee resolved that a very severe warning letter be sent to the manufacturers of the fish fingers.

Wasp in Bread

A " Stollen " fancy loaf produced at a local bakery was found to contain a wasp in the marzipan filling, when the loaf was cut by the purchaser. The wasp has obviously got into the loaf during manufacture, but an inspection of the bakery showed it to be clean with no evidence of wasp infestation.

These circumstances were reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that a warning letter be sent to the bakery firm.

OTHER FOOD OFFENCES

During the year complaints were received regarding the sale of various foodstuffs in a mouldy condition, i.e., two complaints regarding sausages, two regarding meat pies and one each in respect of trifles and a loaf of bread.

In each case a thorough investigation was carried out to try to determine at which point during the storage or distribution of the article the circumstances giving rise to the mould growth had occurred. The details of each case were reported to the Health Committee and in five of the six cases it was resolved that warning letters be sent to the firms held to be responsible.

In the sixth case, that of the sale of sausages in a sour and mouldy condition, legal proceedings were authorised.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: SECTION 2

Sale of Food Not of The Quality Demanded by The Purchaser

Following a complaint from a member of the public regarding the sour and mouldy condition of prepacked, skinless sausages purchased from a local shop, investigations revealed that the condition of the sausages was most probably due to mishandling after delivery to the shop, in that proper stock rotation had not been carried out.

The shop concerned was a local branch of a national firm of multiple grocers and the Company were subsequently charged under Section 2 with the sale of food not of the quality demanded by the purchaser. The Magistrates found the case proved and the Company were fined £10.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Contraventions of these Regulations were found on inspection of premises comprising a bakehouse and confectioner's shop. The premises had been inspected on numerous previous occasions and at no time had the standard of cleanliness been entirely satisfactory. Improved standards had been achieved from time to time as a result of written and verbal warnings to the occupier, but standards had invariably deteriorated again in the intervals between inspections.

On this occasion, legal proceedings were instituted and seven summons were issued in respect of forty-two contraventions of these Regulations. The occupier of the premises was found guilty on all counts and was fined a total of £105.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO FOOD TRADERS

In July of this year, as a result of the number of complaints being received from members of the public, regarding the condition of food sold to them, the Health Committee authorised the Town Clerk to circularise all food manufacturers and retailers in the Borough, drawing their attention to the paramount necessity of ensuring that fully adequate precautions are taken to obviate any risk of unfit foodstuffs being sold or being available for sale to members of the public.

As a result, a list of all known food traders in the Borough was compiled by this Department and a circular letter, on the lines indicated above, was sent to all persons and firms listed. A Statement, enclosed with the letter, mentioned the legal provisions regarding the sale of food which is unfit for human consumption or which is not of the nature, quality or substance demanded, pointed out instances of the ways in which mishandling of food could lead to contraventions of the law and warned that failure of traders to take more effective precautions could only result in the institution of enforcement proceedings by the Local Authority, to secure compliance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The Statement also mentioned the series of Food Hygiene Lectures for food workers which had been organised by the Corporation and pointed out that advice on any aspect of food hygiene could be readily obtained from the Health Department.

In addition to being circulated as mentioned above, this Statement was handed to the Press for publication.

SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED

BY DESCRIPTION—

Tins of vegetables	1368
Tins of fruit	1225
Tins of meat	704
Tins of fish	174
Tins of milk	152
Tins of soup	125
Tins of pudding	81
Tins of fruit juice	36
Tins of cream	26
Jars of jam	42
Packets of frozen fish	676
Packets of frozen meat	403
Packets of frozen vegetables	236
Packets of frozen pastry	52
Other frozen items	60
Fish cakes	72
Boxes of damsons	59
Boxes of plums	55
Packets of cereal	26
Trays of peaches	20
Crates of cauliflowers	20
Pies	19
Boxes of chewing gum	13
Other items	120

BY WEIGHT—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carrots		8	0	16
Plums		4	2	16
Bananas		1	3	15
English Beef		1	1	21
Frozen foods		1	1	6
Kippers		1	0	14
Ox liver		1	0	10
New potatoes		1	0	0
Bacon			3	9
Chuck steak			2	20
Fish			2	18
Yoghurt			1	12
Chickens			1	9
Apples			1	0
Ham				21
Butter				13
Cheese				10
Lamb				5
Lunch tongues				4
Meat and offal				4
Corned Beef				2
Other items				2
TOTAL	1	4	1	3

All condemned food, including meat from the Public Abattoirs, was incinerated at the Corporation Refuse Destructor.

No. of visits in connection with the examination of foodstuffs 354

No. of certificates issued in respect of foodstuffs surrendered on being found unfit for human consumption 627

SAMPLING AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

During the year, samples of water were taken from the swimming baths at Abbey Road (Indoor) Baths and Walney Open-Air Pool, and submitted for bacteriological examination. Brief details regarding these samples are as follows :—

Abbey Road Baths

No. of samples taken 44

No. regarded as being satisfactory on bacteriological examination.... 44

No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test Nil

Walney Open-Air Pool

No. of samples taken 3

No. regarded as being satisfactory on bacteriological examination 3

No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test Nil

The three samples taken at the Walney Open Air Pool were all taken from the small children's pool, the larger pool not being opened during the season.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

During the year, 24 Informal Samples of animal feeding stuffs were taken from the premises of a local manufacturer, covering a range of 13 products. 15 samples covering 8 products showed unsatisfactory results in that the analyses disclosed minor variations outside the permitted limits in respect of one or more of the guaranteed levels of oil, protein or fibre.

These variations were discussed with the manufacturers during the series of samples and they reformulated the affected products in an attempt to rectify matters.

At the year end, the position was that of the eight unsatisfactory products, further samples following reformulation showed satisfactory results in three cases and three other products had seasonally gone out of production, remaining stocks of these latter three having been withdrawn from sale and reprocessed into other types of feeding stuffs. In the two remaining cases further samples had shown that, despite reformulation, the products remained unsatisfactory. In one case a slight protein deficiency continued and in the other case deficiencies in oil and protein had been rectified, but a slight excess of fibre had arisen.

Further reformulation of these two products is to be carried out by the manufacturers, following which Formal Samples will be taken.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Number of Enquiries of the Local Authority (involving the Department in queries on outstanding Notices, the Rent Act, Slum Clearance and Smoke Control Areas) dealt with during the year : 1,507.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke observations were carried out where necessary in connection with the routine application and enforcement of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, and improvements effected after discussion and advice to managements and firemen were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

No. of smoke observations made	183
No. of inspections and re-inspections made re any aspect of atmospheric pollution	85
No. of visits other than for the purpose of inspection	44

Air Pollution: Measurement and Research

Throughout the year, the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was continued by the use of the Volumetric Apparatus, and details of such measurements were sent at monthly intervals to the Atmospheric Pollution Laboratory known as Warren Spring Laboratory, of the Ministry of Technology, for collation and inclusion in the national survey.

Atmospheric Pollution from Steelworks

During the second half of the year, the Health Committee gave consideration to the rather serious nuisance emanating from the local Steelworks and caused by the emission into the atmosphere of very dense reddish brown fume containing dust, dirt and other solid matter, including particles of iron oxide arising from the operation of the Electric Arc Furnace Process of the manufacture of steel.

The Chief Public Health Inspector submitted reports to the Committee, pointing out that in 1964, he had drawn the attention of H.M. District Inspector of Alkali, Etc., Works to the matter, and had continued subsequently to draw the said Inspector's attention to the fact that the nuisance was still occurring frequently and was, in fact, getting worse. The basic cause of the nuisance, acknowledged by all parties concerned, was the lack of any effective and adequate means of extraction or arrestment of the dust and particles of other solid matter contained in and forming the fume.

Incidentally, it should be understood that the process of steel manufacture carried out is one of the various scheduled processes which must be registered by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government under the provisions of the Alkali, Etc., Works Regulation Act, and consequently, the entire responsibility of the administration and enforcement of the provisions is in the hands of H.M. Inspectorate of Alkali, Etc., Works.

At one stage, the Chief Public Health Inspector, notwithstanding the fact that he has no statutory responsibility in this particular matter, visited the Steelworks and had a lengthy interview with the firm's General Manager, who readily acknowledged that nuisance was being caused and explained the technichal and financial difficulties encountered and to be overcome before remedial measures could be put into operation. However, the Chief Public Health Inspector felt that the firm's General Manager was doing all he possibly could to hasten the time when the plant would be equipped with efficient and adequate fume-cleaning equipment, and indeed, evidence was produced showing that plans and estimates of cost of the provision and installation of such equipment were in a well-advanced stage of preparation.

On a subsequent occasion during the year, the Chief Public Health Inspector and H.M. District Inspector of Alkali, Etc., Works, paid a joint visit to the said works and interviewed the management. Ready assurance was given to the Chief Public Health Inspector on this occasion that in accordance with a policy

agreed between the Iron and Steel Federation and the Ministry's Chief Alkali Inspector, all steelworks in the country wherein " oxygen lancing " takes place (and this includes the Barrow-in-Furness works) must, by not later than the end of 1967, have provided fume arrestment plant of very high efficiency, and that the details of the firm's proposals in such respect must be submitted for approval to the Alkali Inspectorate by the end of October, 1966.

Before the end of the year, information was received that following the completion of the design work connected with the firm's proposals for the necessary fume arresting plant, tenders had been invited from a number of firms specialising in the manufacture of such plant.

Thus, at the end of the year, it was felt that there were very distinct signs of satisfactory remedy being applied in the not too distant future.

Among other instances dealt with under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, the following brief details of cases are recounted to indicate the diversity of the type of work encountered in connection with atmospheric pollution preventive and abatement work :—

Smoke Nuisance from Local Brewery

As a result of the observation of emissions of dark smoke from the chimney of a local brewery, several visits were made to the boiler-house. It was found that the automatically fired boiler was undergoing repair and a hand-fired standby boiler was in use. A recent change in personnel had resulted in the employment of an inexperienced boiler fireman whose method of firing the boiler was found to be thoroughly unsatisfactory. Detailed instructions of an approved method of firing were given to the fireman who was also told to fire the boiler more frequently with small amounts of fuel and to allow " secondary air " to enter the furnace above the firebed immediately after each firing. Considerably reduced emissions of smoke, both in quantity and density, resulted.

Smoke Nuisance from Market Garden

Following the receipt of a complaint from residents in the vicinity of a market garden, regarding an alleged excessive emission of smoke and soot, the matter was investigated and the owner admitted accidentally misusing the boiler plant used to heat several large greehouses. In his haste to save a large crop in the greenhouses, the almost dead fire had been rapidly restored and the increased draught from a fully opened damper had resulted in soot being blown from the flues, along with a considerable amount of dark smoke. The owner promised to give more careful attention to the boiler plant in the future and no further nuisance occurred from this source.

Smoke Nuisances at Marine Stores

Smoke nuisances arising from the recovery of metal from scrap electric cable by means of burning the insulation of the cable on open fires at two Marine Stores, and from the burning off of the grease and oil from scrap dynamos on an open fire at one Marine Store, were satisfactorily dealt with.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

28 visits of inspection were made to premises of pig and poultry keepers under the provisions of the above Order.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

1 Licence was issued in respect of keeping a Pet Animal Shop, the premises concerned and the arrangements made to comply with the provisions of the Act being found to be satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

The Public Health Inspectors made 91 visits in connection with cases of infectious diseases and suspected food infections.

NUISANCE FROM NOISE

During the year, complaints in respect of several noise nuisances were investigated and dealt with. Informal action, together with advice given resulted in the abatement of the nuisance in each case. The following case may be of particular interest :—

Complaints were received from residents in the vicinity of a factory undertaking the replacement of diesel locomotive engines, alleging nuisance from noise and vibration caused by the running of engines in close proximity to the dwellings at irregular times during the day and night.

Observations were carried out and it was found that the locomotive engines were being run for two purposes, namely, to heat the oil in the engines prior to it being drained from the engines to be removed, and to test run the new engines after installation in the locomotives. The running of the engines was being carried out on tracks which run close to the rear boundary walls of houses alongside the factory.

The matter was taken up with a representative of the firm concerned and an undertaking was given that the running of engines as a normal routine during the night would be discontinued and arrangements were made for the running of engines to be carried out well away from the vicinity of houses.

Following the implementation of this arrangement, no further complaints of nuisance from this source were received.

Section 7

Other Services

Details are given below of medical examinations carried out by Medical Officers :—

Purpose of Examination	
Fitness for employment and for acceptance to the superannuation scheme	675
Similar examinations on Furness Water Board Employees, including bacteriological examinations	11
Fitness to undertake training as teachers or for employment as teachers	66
Fitness to take up teaching appointment (Established Teachers)	46
Reports on employees whose sickness absences totalled or exceeded four weeks per year	40
Examination of Sick Employees recommended for premature retirement	12
	850

20 male and 18 female employees were found to be unfit for acceptance to the superannuation scheme, but fit for the duties of the post. 9 male and 9 female employees were unfit for employment.

The Medical Officers also carried out 58 examinations of children living with foster parents under arrangements made by the Authority, and 14 visits were paid to Dunlop House Children's Home and Family Group Homes.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee has continued to function well and is of great value in bringing together all concerned with the welfare of families, who can help in preventing the break-up of homes and in dealing with " problem " families. Under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, the membership covers the whole range of social services, and the useful liaison established is extended to all those who have direct dealings with the cases reviewed. Mr. E. Royle, Child Care Officer, is the Secretary of the Committee.

During the year 9 meetings were held. Attendances have been made by representatives as follows :—

Housing Department.
Furness Association for Social and Moral Welfare.
Ministry of Social Security.
Probation Service.
Group Almoner.
W.V.S.
Education Department.
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Children's Department.
Ministry of Labour.
Welfare Department.
Health Department.

VENEREAL DISEASE

I am obliged to Dr. J. F. Mackay, Physician in charge of the Treatment Centre, for the following figures :—

Number of New Cases in Year

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Other Conditions		Totals	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Barrow-in-Furness	5	3	5	10	49	58	59	71
Lancashire	2	—	2	3	27	20	31	23
All Others	—	—	1	3	6	4	7	7

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS AND QUESTIONNAIRES

The Department has participated with other authorities and bodies on nineteen occasions in connection with surveys, investigations and questionnaires on the following subjects :

National Child Development Study.

Childhood Survey of Malignant Diseases.

Maternal Mortality Survey.

Trial of Gamma Globulin in Infectious Hepatitis Contacts.

Survey on Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals.

Ambulance Staff Uniform Allowance.

Ambulance Design.

Ambulance Service Staff.

Ambulance Staff Uniform.

Ambulance Staff—First Aid Training.

Document reproduction.

Mobile Clinics.

Fouling of Footways by Dogs.

Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services.

Private Homes registered with Authority for elderly and psychiatric patients.

Complement of Medical Staff—two separate questionnaires.

Charges for Children in Nurseries and for Home Help.

Facilities for Cervical Cytology.

APPENDIX

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53 (Paragraph 4) AND 1/54 (Paragraph 5)

46 Forms B.D.8 were received. No cases of retrolental fibroplasia in premature infants, and no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY BLIND PERSONS

1st January to 31st December, 1966

	Cause of Disability		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :			
(a) No treatment	11	1	5
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	12	4	13
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	8	4	11

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	23	14	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	240	254	2	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	10	Nil	Nil
Total	265	278	2	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	6	6	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	2	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	14	1	1	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making Wearing apparel, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1966

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REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year Doctor Majumdar left the department to take up a post in general practice and I should like to take this opportunity ot thanking Doctor Majumdar for the work he did during the time that he was here.

The general health of the school children of Barrow is satisfactory although there has been a slight increase in those marked unsatisfactory, due in the main to some children being overweight.

The number of new cases of verrucæ has continued to rise, as can be seen by consulting the appropriate graph, and this in turn has led to a rise in the number of defects requiring attention. The rise in new cases of verrucæ has occurred to some extent, as the result of a more intensive search being carried out by the school nurses, parents and teachers. These cases are now being found in the earlier stages so that one hopes eventually that the incidence of new cases will begin to fall. The only answer to this type of problem is eternal vigilance by everyone concerned.

There has also been a rise in the number of unclean heads, which again is largely due to more intensive case finding, and again I would hope that in the future we shall see a rapid fall in the incidence of this condition.

Greater use has been made during the year, of ultra-violet light therapy, which in some respects is due to the installation of new ultra-violet light equipment. Even in these days of antibiotics and other advances, there is still a place for the use of such simple therapy as ultra-violet light.

During the year there was quite a considerable outbreak of measles which, it is rather interesting to note, is developing into a peak year for 1967, for the rest of the country.

In association with Mr. Potter, the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, and the Hospital Management Committee, arrangements were made for the joint appointment of an Audiology Technician. This has meant that among other things, we have been able to introduce screening tests for hearing into schools.

Further progress has been made in the field of Health Education with the return of our Health Visiting Officer from his course at Aberdeen, and he is now dealing with Health Education in the boys' schools.

The number of children attending the Enuresis Clinic has increased, and so far as one can see, this clinic will be providing a very useful service for many years to come.

The Dental Service underwent a further development with the appointment of a Dental Auxiliary, and the installation of more up-to-date equipment in one of the Dental Surgeries. The position regarding dental health over the country as a whole would appear to be absolutely appalling, in spite of the tremendous efforts being made by dentists and other co-workers, both in the Local Authority field and the private field, and we can only hope that the fluoridation of the water supplies will not be too long delayed.

Considerable progress was made towards the introduction of paper towels to replace roller towels in the schools, and the recent outbreak of infectious hepatitis among school children has clearly shown that there should never be any let-up in the implementation and practice, of simple hygienic measures.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Committee for their kind consideration and help, and the members of the staff for their support and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
D. J. ROBERTS,
Principal School Medical Officer.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman F. J. Longstaffe, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman Mrs. M. T. Freel.
Alderman G. E. Connell.
Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.
Councillor W. L. Allen.
Councillor G. R. Atkinson, J.P.
Councillor P. E. Dowling.
Councillor G. T. Elborough.
Councillor G. E. Hartshorn.
Councillor J. L. Jackson.
Councillor J. E. W. Lehrle.
Councillor J. T. Murray.
Councillor R. L. Parr.
Councillor E. Trescatheric.
Councillor C. W. Ward.
Right Rev. Mgr. Canon J. McKenna, M.B.E.
Rev. A. R. Fountain.
Rev. G. Angus Rudd.

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at the end of the year: 10,885.

		No. of Schools	Average No. of Children attending
Primary Schools	County	20	4810
	Voluntary	7	1385
Secondary Schools (including one (Technical School)	County	8	2608
	Voluntary	2	662
Grammar Schools		2	1065
Nursery School		1	105
Roa Island Special School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children		1	53
Richard Brunskill Special School for E.S.N. Pupils		1	79
Independent School (Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory) (where the facilities afforded by the School Health Service are extended)		1	165

SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailments Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon.
Special Inspection Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon as required
Ophthalmic Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning
Dental Clinic	Central Clinic Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon. Monday Wednesday and Thursday evening.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Approximately every month Tuesday morning.
Physiotherapy Clinic	Central Clinic Abbey Road.	Monday, Thursday and Friday afternoon. Monday and Wednesday morning.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	North Lonsdale Hospital	Wednesday afternoon.
Cerebral Palsy Clinic*	High Carley Hospital	Thursday morning and Friday morning.

* Conducted by the Consultant Pædiatrician, Dr. M. B. Morris, under arrangements made by the Barrow and Furness Hospital Management Committee, and with the participation of the Local Authority's Physiotherapist.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A programme of routine medical inspections was carried out during the year on the same lines as in 1965.

Three inspections were carried out during the school life of each child, one in the second term after entry to school, one during the last year at the primary school and one in the penultimate term of the last year of attendance at a secondary school. Routine medical inspections were also carried out each term at the Bram Longstaffe Nursery School and all Infant Schools. In addition school nurses tested the vision of all eight year old children, making a total of four routine examinations during a child's school life.

Roa Island Special School was visited every two weeks during 1966.

In most cases children whom medical staff wished to review, were seen at school.

Special examinations, whenever defects found at routine examinations were felt to require review at an earlier date than the next routine inspection, continued to be carried out at the Authority's clinic.

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of children examined :—

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected
1962 and later	146
1961	684
1960	402
1959	50
1958	23
1957	27
1956	282
1955	424
1954	133
1953	16
1952	320
1951 and earlier	633
Total	3140

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Special examinations	133
Re-inspections	629
Total	762

Physical condition of children examined :—

	No.	% of total
Satisfactory	3113	99.14
Unsatisfactory	27	0.86

RESULT OF INSPECTIONS

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The number of defects requiring treatment found at periodic examinations was 470 compared with 267 in 1965.

Defect or disease	Periodic Inspections				Total including all other age groups inspected	
	Entrants		Leavers			
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	14	51	58	36	133	117
Eyes (a) Vision	19	—	44	205	118	355
(b) Squint	10	27	1	16	11	68
(c) Other	1	13	1	6	2	25
Ears (a) Hearing	5	36	3	15	10	75
(b) Otitis Media	5	34	1	5	6	43
(c) Other	1	4	3	6	4	14
Nose and Throat	14	214	9	36	34	309
Speech	7	29	—	6	13	46
Lymphatic Glands	—	12	—	3	—	21
Heart	5	17	3	9	9	45
Lungs	11	26	—	13	13	54
Developmental						
(a) Hernia	1	3	1	—	3	3
(b) Other	1	114	10	35	28	203
Orthopædic						
(a) Posture	—	—	1	10	4	16
(b) Feet	13	29	1	20	21	76
(c) Other	10	147	4	17	19	214
Nervous System						
(a) Epilepsy	1	5	1	4	2	13
(b) Other	—	7	—	4	1	21
Psychological						
(a) Development	—	7	—	2	—	18
(b) Stability	6	12	1	8	8	38
Abdomen	4	10	3	7	10	28
Other	15	46	1	4	21	67
Totals	143	843	146	467	470	1869

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number of defects found at special inspections.

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	7	—
Eyes :		
(a) Vision	78	62
(b) Squint	2	—
(c) Other	2	—
Ears :		
(a) Hearing	19	14
(b) Otitis Media	1	—
(c) Other	1	—
Nose and Throat	12	3
Speech	1	1
Lymphatic Glands	1	1
Heart	1	1
Lungs	3	1
Developmental :		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	12	31
Orthopaedic :		
(a) Posture	1	1
(b) Feet	8	3
(c) Other	3	2
Nervous System :		
(a) Epilepsy	—	—
(b) Other	1	—
Psychological :		
(a) Development	—	—
(b) Stability	1	2
Abdomen	4	—
Other	3	—
Totals	161	122

The School Medical Officers carried out Audiometric examinations at the School Clinic, Arndene, and Routine Medical Inspections at School, of 115 school children suspected of having defective hearing. 13 of these were considered to require treatment and were referred to their family doctors.

SUMMARY OF PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups inspected (By Year of Birth	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in previous table	Total individual Pupils
1962 and later	—	9	9
1961	8	63	70
1960	11	41	49
1959	1	5	6
1958	1	4	5
1957	—	6	6
1956	19	46	63
1955	28	44	67
1954	6	10	16
1953	—	1	1
1952	21	38	54
1951 and earlier	23	62	83
Totals	118	329	429

Visits to the Homes of Children by School Nurses

The number of home visits paid by school nurses was 818 as compared with 602 in 1965. These figures do not give a true picture of the liaison with the home ; the majority of the school nurses are also employed as health visitors and on their regular visits to young children in the family they are able to enquire about the children at school. Such enquiries are not included in the above figure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Minor Ailments Clinic

During the year 410 children made 3187 attendances ; of these 401 children made 3170 attendances for the treatment of plantar warts (See Graph).

The various out-patient clinics of the North Lonsdale Hospital were also available to school children and, during the year 2037 children made 4401 attendances.

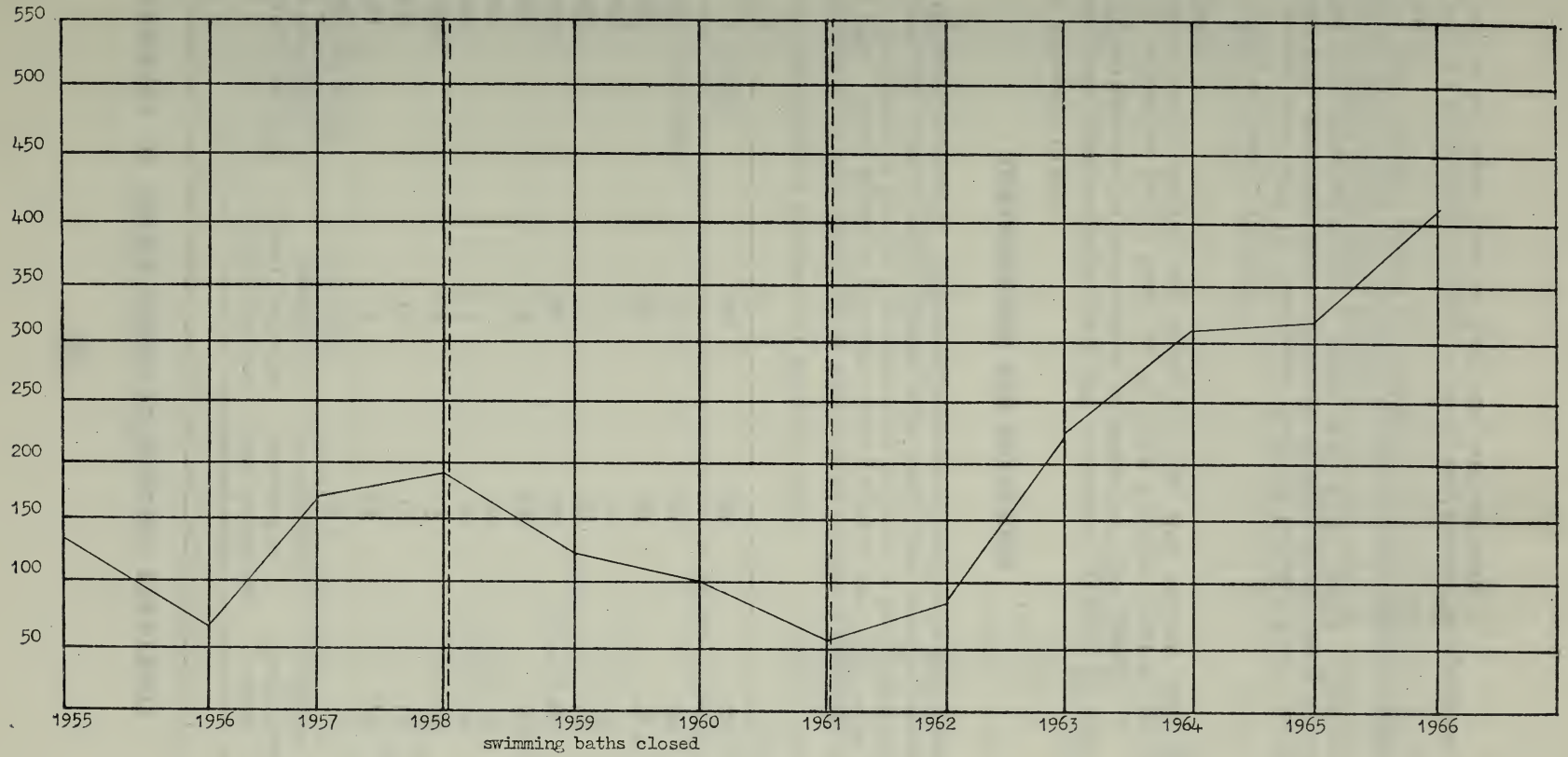
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

By arrangements with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, separate Specialist Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for children at the North Lonsdale Hospital were conducted by Mr. J. Potter, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O. Children are referred through their own family doctors.

The clinics are held weekly and during the year 300 children made 675 attendances.

There is a fairly lengthy waiting list at the local hospital for operations for these defects, but urgent cases are dealt with, without delay.

INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES OF VERRUCAE



Ophthalmic Clinic

Arrangements for the examination of children with defective vision and minor eye conditions were the same in substance as in previous years.

The routine work performed in the clinic, comprised the examination, diagnosis and treatment of various ocular conditions in children referred by the school medical officers, and in a few instances by their family doctors. Glasses were prescribed to correct refractive errors. Children who required medical treatment for minor affections of the eye received the appropriate therapy at the clinic. Where hospital treatment was indicated, the child was referred to the North Lonsdale Hospital.

810 school children made 1165 attendances at the clinic, 662 children had their eyes tested and 524 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

Errors of Refraction	512
Congenital Abnormalities	10
Disorders of Ocular Motility	151
Post Operative Squints still under observation	75
Nothing abnormal discovered	31
Ocular Disease	9
Trauma	—
Discharged	22

Orthopædic Clinic

Mr. R. Harrison, Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon to the Barrow and Furness Group of hospitals, attends the Clinic at monthly intervals and sees children with orthopædic defects ascertained at Routine Medical Inspection or referred by the Family Doctor.

Treatment between clinics is carried out by Miss Johnson, the Authority's Physiotherapist. Hospital treatment is provided at the North Lonsdale Hospital in the case of short stay cases, whilst conditions requiring longer terms of hospitalisation are admitted to the Ethel Hedley Hospital.

The Orshopædic Clinic was held on 11 occasions and 39 school children made 52 attendances. The average attendances of school children and pre-school children were 8.

In addition to physiotherapy treatment, 39 surgical appliances were fitted.

Physiotherapy and Remedial Exercises Clinic

The following table shows the treatment given :—

	Number of Children	Number of Attendances
Massage	1	19
U.V.R. Therapy	24	476
Remedial Exercises	78	1144
Strappings	5	118
Others	14	215
Surgical Appliances	39	46

Miss M. Johnson, the Physiotherapist, reports as follows :—

" There was a slight increase in the number of school children treated over the year. It was most marked in the number referred for Ultra Violet therapy. A new Ultra Violet lamp was purchased, which has proved most satisfactory. Extremely good results from treatment have been obtained.

There were 78 children referred for the various treatments and a total of 2,018 treatments were given.

I still attend two sessions at Roa Island Special School and have 17 children on treatment. 447 treatments were given.

There was a marked reduction in the number referred for Remedial Exercise Classes held at the North Lonsdale Hospital on a Wednesday afternoon, 52 were referred and six hundred and fifteen treatments were given."

Hospital Treatment

No change has taken place in the procedure for referring school children for Specialist opinion, investigation or treatment through the child's own family doctor. Advice of hospital admissions and discharges together with copies of all reports by hospital specialists to family doctors are forwarded for the information of the school medical officers.

Cleanliness of School Children

During the year the school nurses made 28,679 routine cleanliness inspections and 1,410 re-inspections of school children. 421 children were found to be unclean.

Cleansing notices (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) were issued in respect of 41 individual pupils.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF CLEANLINESS (HEAD) INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

School	Average No. of Pupils	No. of examinations	No. of re-examinations	No. unclean	Percentage unclean 1965	Percentage unclean 1966
Abbotsmead County Junior	351	1042	65	35	5.2	9.97
Abbotsmead County Infants	300	913	313	26	1.7	8.67
Alfred Barrow Boys Secondary	357	334	1	4	—	1.12
Alfred Barrow Girls Secondary	330	925	8	13	4.8	3.94
Barrow Island County Junior	172	336	—	—	1.2	—
Barrow Island County Infants	178	651	78	23	4.4	12.92
Bram Longstaffe Nursery	105	115	—	—	—	—
County Grammar School for Boys	562	201	—	—	—	—
County Grammar School for Girls	503	962	6	4	0.6	0.80
Greengate County Junior Boys	216	757	6	7	2.6	3.24
Greengate County Junior Girls	206	758	—	11	3.3	5.34
Greengate County Infants	197	622	55	35	5.1	17.72
Holker County Secondary for Boys	357	1059	20	13	3.0	3.64
Ormsgill County Junior	283	1039	233	13	6.0	4.59
Ormsgill County Infants	246	697	4	5	3.2	2.03
Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory	165	286	—	—	1.3	—
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	173	298	20	—	1.2	—
Ramsden County Infants	152	770	10	12	7.1	7.89
Richard Brunskill Special (E.S.N.)	79	265	10	21	6.0	26.58
Risedale County Secondary....	360	1112	76	4	—	1.11
Roa Island Special	53	167	3	1	6.3	1.89
Roose County Primary	189	555	1	1	—	0.52
Sacred Heart R.C. Primary....	305	953	27	25	1.7	8.19
South Newbarns County Junior	319	996	8	7	2.5	2.19
South Newbarns County Infants....	220	633	45	3	3.2	1.36
South Walney County Junior	269	319	—	4	0.4	1.49
South Walney County Infants	211	215	2	3	—	1.42
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	489	1506	59	25	3.8	5.11
St. Columba's R.C. Primary	247	808	43	2	5.9	0.81
St. George's C. of E. Primary	87	336	23	15	10.9	17.24
St. James's C. of E. Junior	217	614	16	24	1.4	11.06
St. James's County Infants	197	617	6	4	7.6	2.03
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	231	836	35	13	2.6	5.63
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	139	468	16	8	3.7	5.76
St. Paul's C. of E. Junior	159	512	2	4	0.6	2.52
County Technical for Boys	320	495	1	3	—	0.94
Vickerstown County Primary	227	549	1	4	2.9	1.76
Victoria County Secondary	311	954	20	11	4.7	3.54
Victoria County Junior	289	876	7	5	4.0	1.73
Victoria County Infants	286	794	6	2	—	6.99
Walney County Secondary	341	799	66	19	—	5.57
West Shore County Secondary	232	607	93	5	1.7	2.16
North Walney County Primary	302	928	25	7	4.9	2.32
	10932	28679	1410	421	2.5	3.85

ENURETIC CLINIC

Dr. A. Hazelden, who conducts the Enuretic Clinic, has contributed the following information :—

" During 1966, the clinic has continued to hold regular sessions to help parents with the management and treatment of nocturnal enuresis in children.

There has been a marked increase in the attendances throughout the year compared with 1964 and 1965, and there have been 55 children under treatment or periodic review.

46 of these have been new cases, seen at the recommendation of the School Medical Officers or at the parents' request, and of these, 30 have been treated with the enuresis alarm apparatus. Although 2 children were still under treatment at the end of the year, and 4 had been found to be unable to benefit from the apparatus, the remaining 24 were cured of the condition.

Three new alarm sets have been bought during the year and are now in regular use."

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is notified of infectious diseases occurring in school children, when necessary these are investigated by the School Nurses. Children are normally excluded from school for the period recommended by the Department of Education and Science.

The following table gives particulars of cases of notifiable disease occurring in school children during 1966.

Scarlet Fever	37
Measles	257
Whooping Cough	3

Immunisation and Vaccination

Special immunisation and vaccination sessions were arranged for school children at the Welfare Centre, School Clinic and the Community Hall. These were in addition to the ordinary immunisation sessions at the Welfare Centre.

The following table shows the number of children immunised and vaccinated during the year.

	School Children			
	Local Authority Clinics	North Lonsdale Hospital	General Practitioners	Total
Immunised against Diphtheria	164	5	4	173
Re-inforcing doses	1197	3	30	1230
Immunised against Whooping Cough	—	—	3	3
Re-inforcing doses	—	—	—	—
Immunised against Tetanus	452	173	5	630
Re-inforcing doses	944	3	30	977
Immunised against Polio	329	—	16	345
Re-inforcing doses	1180	—	14	1194
Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox	3	—	16	19
Re-vaccinations	1	—	27	28

Immunised Against Tuberculosis

Arrangements were continued to offer B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis to children aged 13 years and under 14 years at the end of the current school year. Older children who had missed vaccination in previous years were also included under an extension of the scheme.

B.C.G. VACCINATION DURING 1966

Name of School	No. of children to whom facilities were offered	No. of children whose parents consented to arrangements	No. of children tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis	Result of Tests		No. vaccinated (i.e. those with negative reaction to test)
				Positive	Negative	
Alfred Barrow Boys' Secondary	83	75	72	11	56	56
Alfred Barrow Girls' Secondary	75	68	55	10	42	42
Grammar School for Boys	90	81	76	3	70	70
Grammar School for Girls	92	88	93	7	85	85
Holker County Secondary	83	76	72	8	61	61
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	32	30	28	2	26	26
Richard Brunskill Special	14	10	8	3	8	8
Risedale County Secondary	88	73	72	9	61	61
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	104	96	86	5	78	78
Technical School for Boys	55	51	47	5	41	41
Victoria County Secondary	84	81	82	7	73	73
West Shore County Secondary	54	45	42	3	38	38
Absentee Sessions	—	—	95	3	81	81
Total	854	774	829	76	720	720

The number in column (3) is sometimes higher than either column (1) or (2) as absentees from last year's Absentee session are included.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table gives details of pupils ascertained and placed and shows the number of cases at the end of the year awaiting placement.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
In the calendar year :—											
A. Handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	—	13
B. (i) of the children included at A, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	2	3	—	11
(ii) of the children assessed prior to January, 1966, number newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Total B (i) and B (ii)	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	6	3	—	15
On or about 20th January, 1967 .—											
C. Number of handicapped pupils from the area											
(i) requiring places in special schools											
(a) day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(ii) included at (i) who had not reached the age of 5 and were awaiting											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(iii) included at (i) who had reached the age of 5, but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school, were awaiting											
(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) included at (i) had been awaiting admission to special schools for more than one year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
D. Number of handicapped pupils from the area who (i) were on the registers of (1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	2	29	9	1	70	7	3	121
(b) boarding pupils	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	6
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils	1	—	2	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	11
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D (i), (ii), and (iii))	1	1	2	7	31	9	5	72	7	3	138
E. On or about 20th January, 1967, number of handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) who were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Children Found Unsuitable for Education at School

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1966.

(i) how many children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 3

(ii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944 —

(iii) how many reviews were carried out under the provisions of 57A of the Education Act, 1944 1

Epilepsy

61 children suffering from epilepsy are attending ordinary schools, the control of epilepsy having reached the stage where none of these children is ascertained as handicapped and thus in need of special educational treatment.

Child Guidance Centre

The tables below give an outline of the work of Mr. de Quincey, the Educational Psychologist, and Mrs. Athey, Social Worker, from 1st January, 1966, to 31st October, 1966, the date on which Mr. de Quincey left the service of the Authority.

Children Referred

	New Cases	Re-tested	Tested Schools	Totals
Boys	43	2	173	218
Girls	30	2	117	149
	73	4	290	367

Age Groups : New Cases

0—5	6—11	12—16
7	59	7

Range of Intelligence: New Cases

I.Q. :	Below 70	3
	71—90	15
	91—110	31
	111—150....	20
	Not tested	4

Sources of Referral : New Cases

Schools	47
Principal School Medical Officer	2
Parents	5
Education Department	8
Psychiatrist, Pædiatrician	10
Probation Office	1

School Distribution : New Cases

Infants	4
Junior	55
Secondary Modern	10
Pre-School	4

Reasons for Referral : New Cases

	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Suspected educational retardation	30	15	45
(b) Behaviour disorders :			
(1) Aggressive and anti-social behaviour	4	1	5
(2) Timid and anxious behaviour	—	1	1
(c) Assessment of I.Q.	9	13	22

Method of Treatment : New Cases

	Boys	Girls	Total
(i) Diagnostic			
(a) Recommended for referral to the Principal School Medical Officer and Family Doctor	3	3	6
(b) Recommended for referral to the Psychiatrist and Paediatrician	6	1	7
(c) Recommended for transfer to remedial group	25	10	35
(d) Recommended for extra help in school	5	7	12
(ii) Advice Given Only			
(e.g. treatment unnecessary, advice to parents)	3	4	7
Assessment for Secondary Education	1	5	6

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	1513	1076	196	2785
Subsequent Visits	2104	2352	546	5002
Total Visits	3617	3428	742	7787
Additional courses of treatment commenced	196	90	23	309
Fillings in permanent teeth	626	1561	389	2576
Fillings in deciduous teeth	196	13	—	209
Permanent teeth filled	622	1545	385	2552
Deciduous teeth filled	195	13	—	208
Permanent teeth extracted	111	447	139	697
Deciduous teeth extracted	2222	439	—	2661
General anaesthetics	765	247	36	1048
Emergencies	777	429	92	1298

Number of Pupils X-Rayed	177
Prophylaxis	389
Teeth otherwise conserved	1328
Number of teeth root filled	—
Inlays	—
Crowns	19
Courses of treatment completed	2436

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	58
New cases commenced during year	30
Cases completed during year	31
Cases discontinued during year	7
No. of removable appliances fitted	51
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	—

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	2	13	10	25
Number of dentures supplied	2	21	16	39

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 3

Inspections

(a)	First inspection at School. Number of pupils	7689
(b)	First inspection at Clinic. Number of pupils	1308
	Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	4369
	Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment	3116
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	309
	Number of (c) found to require treatment	309

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment : Day	630
Evening	122
Sessions devoted to inspection	50
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	61

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. D. D. Watts, has contributed the following report :—

" During 1966 the diminution of work has been due to my personal illness for about four months. Still, we have managed to inspect 30 schools and complete treatment for 27. 7,689 pupils were inspected at school besides 1,308 who had their first inspection at the Clinic. This makes a total of 8,997. The total number of sessions including the evening sessions, was 752, as compared to 881 during 1965. My colleague, Miss Sivewright, was very busy in dealing with the emergencies of the town during my illness, and as such she hardly had any time to undertake routine treatments for four months. My thanks are due to Miss Sivewright for this help.

Dental Hygienist

Miss Joan Hankinson, who had been seconded by the Authority to train at Guys Hospital during the previous year, qualified as a Dental Hygienist, and commenced her duties with the department on 21st March, 1966. Following her return, we were able to carry out an intensive dental health education programme. Arrangements had been made for the loan of a dental health education trailer from the General Dental Council, and this went to 11 centres in the town from 29th April to 27th May, 1966, as detailed below :—

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE : DENTAL HYGIENE DISPLAY

Visits to Schools : 29th April to 27th May, 1966

School Centre	Visiting Schools		No. of Pupils
	Morning	Afternoon	
1. St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary School	Our Lady's Sec. St. Aloysius' R.C. Sec.	— St. Aloysius' R.C. Sec.	112 334
2. County Grammar for Girls	County Grammar School for Boys — County Grammar School for Girls	— — South Newbarns County Junior —	180 170 180

School Centre	Visiting Schools Morning	Visiting Schools Afternoon	No. of Pupils
3. Alfred Barrow Secondary School Girls	—	St. George's C. of E. Primary (Juniors) 3—4 p.m.	50
	Alfred Barrow Secondary School for Boys	—	165
	—	Sacred Heart R.C. Primary (Juniors)	174
	Greengate Junior School for Boys	—	170
	—	Barrow Island County Junior	168
	Alfred Barrow Secondary School for Girls	—	170
	—	Greengate Junior School for Girls	154
4. West Shore County Secondary School	West Shore County Secondary School	—	180
	—	St. Columba's R.C. Primary (Juniors)	140
	North Walney Primary (Juniors) 9-30 a.m.—10-30 a.m.	—	50
	Richard Brunskill Special 10-30 a.m.—12-0noon	—	82
5. South Walney County Junior	—	Vickerstown County Primary (Juniors)	110
	South Walney County Junior	—	140
	—	Walney County Secondary	168
6. County Technical School for Boys	County Technical School for Boys	—	120
	—	St. Paul's C. of E. Junior	158
7. Victoria County Secondary School	Victoria County Junior School	—	180
	—	Victoria County Secondary School	158
8. Ormsgill County Junior School	Ormsgill County Junior School	—	175
9. Holker County Secondary School	St. James's C. of E. Junior School	—	101
	—	Holker County Secondary School	173
	St. Mary's R.C. Junior School	—	110
10. Risedale County Secondary School	—	Risedale County Secondary School	168
			173
	Abbotsmead County Junior School	—	180
11. Roose County Primary	—	Roose County Primary (Juniors)	114

The whole programme was arranged in such a way that a total of 4707 pupils had an opportunity to see all the material pertaining to Dental Health Education. The trailer had a projector for displaying various short films,

These short sound films were joined up in a loop which gave a continuous show and a running commentary to the pupils who visited the trailer. One of the films gave a demonstration of the cleaning effect of eating carrots and apples. Another film was a demonstration on the correct method of tooth-brushing. There were two pictures, one showing a child who had eaten liquorice or chocolate and all his teeth coated with it. In the second picture the same child was shown eating an apple, illustrating how fruit helped to clean the teeth. There was also small acrylic models showing the eruption of teeth at different ages of the child. These films are comical as well as instructive and are designed to keep the children attentive without feeling bored. In addition there was a viewer with coloured slides depicting various ways of cleaning teeth. The trailer had models marked " Before Treatment," and "After Treatment," for demonstrating the effect of orthodontic treatment. There were a lot of pictures displaying what a girl looked like with a lot of decayed teeth, and how beautiful her appearance was after all the necessary treatment had been done. In other words, this trailer was of a high educational value for everyone who walked through it once. We distributed a lot of leaflets which were not only instructive to the children but were very useful for the parents too.

The Hygienist was also sent to different schools to give practical instruction about Oral Hygiene and to show to the children in various classes the correct way of brushing their teeth. Besides this, she gave instruction to hundreds of children visiting the Clinic after the Dental Officers had completed their treatment.

We also arranged to have a loan of two films from the Oral Hygiene Service in London, and these were shown by our Hygienest from 20th September to 14th October to 19 primary, junior and secondary schools. After the film show the children were given an opportunity to ask any questions that arose in their minds.

Dental Auxiliary

During the course of the year, Miss L. Charters was appointed to the newly created post of Dental Auxiliary, and at the time of writing, has already commenced her duties. She is allowed to work under the supervision of a qualified Dental Surgeon so we have equipped another surgery for her on the ground floor. She will be giving Dental Health Education to children by visiting different schools and demonstrate to them the prophylactic methods. She is trained to do simple fillings under the instructions and supervision of a qualified Dental Surgeon, who will examine the child first, put down the treatment in writing, and direct the child to the Auxiliary for carrying out the treatment. The Dental Surgeon concerned will again examine all the work done by the Auxiliary before it can be put down as " treatment completed." Besides this we hope to carry out painting of teeth with Sodium Fluoride solution, gum treatments, scaling and polishing of teeth. The Dental Auxiliary, therefore, will have plenty to do and we should be able to save a lot more deciduous teeth for which we had no time before.

X-Rays

Our X-Ray machine recently bought is proving very useful. This is a necessity in modern dentistry for detecting the caries found in the minutest form and in the subgingival areas. This year we did not have any need to send any child to North Lonsdale Hospital for X-Rays.

Carious Teeth

In spite of all our efforts the decay rate of the teeth of children is not going down and the main cause is " too many sweets and very little brushing." The following table gives an idea of what the situation is like.,

The Ratio of Permanent Teeth Filled to Permanent Teeth Extracted For Caries

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1.9	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.7
to	to	to	to	to	to
1	1	1	1	1	1

Though these figures show a slight improvement since 1961, the happy position will be when this ratio is 4 to 1, which is considered to be very good by the dental profession on the whole.

We are still awaiting the fluoridation of water supplies which has already been advised by the Ministry. Wherever this scheme has been put into operation a marked improvement in the decay rate has been found.

Given below are the figures which prove that in spite of our intensive Dental Health propaganda we are not gaining much ground. That is why we have been pressing all along for fluoridation of the water supplies.

TREATMENT COMPLETED PER 100 CHILDREN TREATED

Year	No. of teeth filled		No. of teeth extracted		General Anæsthetics	Dentures Supplied
	Permanent	Deciduous	Permanent	Deciduous		
1961	65·4	3·1	38·9	96·3	32·15	2·02
1962	70·1	4·5	34·2	87·3	31·8	1·99
1963	75·2	4·3	23	73·2	34·6	1·83
1964	76	4·8	24·4	85·7	36·7	1·51
1965	75.3	8.7	20.0	75.3	33.6	1.1
1966	81.8	6.7	22.4	84.2	33.6	1.2

Orthodontic Cases

This year a total of 88 pupils were supplied with orthodontic appliances, out of which treatment of 31 was completed. I am pleased to note that the parents are now more attentive to accept our advice.

Staffing Position :

In spite of our intense efforts we still have not been able to get a third Dental Officer—a post which has been lying vacant since 1958.

SURVEY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN NEEDING TREATMENT

(Same Schools Every Year)

School	1966	1965	1963	1961	1958
3 Girls' Secondary	22.7%	27.7%	39.9%	27.6%	46%
3 Boys' Secondary	35.5%	28.7%	34.5%	36.4%	57%
3 Mixed Secondary	28.4%	37.0%	42.4%	42.5%	59%
5 Junior Schools	43.2%	40.8%	53.5%	47.0%	62%
5 Infant Schools	55.0%	50.4%	60.7%	61.3%	72%

These figures prove that children from Infant schools have the worst teeth and those from girls' secondary the best. I can only blame the parents for not having a strict supervision at home. Our Dental Auxiliary will come in handy for offering such guidance to mothers and mothers-to-be.

Artificial Teeth

The number of artificial dentures supplied this year was 39 as compared to 42 in 1965.

Our thanks are due to the staff at North Lonsdale Hospital and to Head Teachers of all the schools who have been very kind and co-operative.

MISCELLANEOUS

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following commentary.

Physical Training, Swimming and Organised Games

Physical Education, in its widest form, continues to play an important part in the healthy development of each individual child, through the enlargement of a repertoire of basic skills, such as running and jumping, and the improved technique of co-ordinating different parts of the body in situations which physically and mentally challenge each child. This enlargement of a skills repertoire and improved technique is catered for in every school by the inclusion of a daily indoor Physical Education lesson. More challenging situations are created within this lesson by the provision of climbing and/or agility apparatus and both secondary and primary schools make full use of such apparatus.

During 1966, the remodelling of Victoria County Secondary School has continued and, when completed will include a new fully-equipped gymnasium, shower facilities, changing room and staff room; a hard surface area will provide facilities for outdoor activities. A start has been made on similar improved facilities at the Alfred Barrow County Secondary Schools for Girls and for Boys, where two new gymnasia with ancillary rooms are being provided.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme continues to thrive in the secondary schools of the town, and candidates at all levels of the Scheme, together with parties organised by interested teachers, make very regular use of the Authority's supply of fixed and mobile camping equipment. Other outdoor

activities, such as canoeing and sailing, have gained in popularity and are regular features of the extra-curricular activities of at least three boys' secondary schools. Within the set-up of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, some 166 (provisional figure) young men and women between the ages of 14½ years and 20 years have qualified for awards, in the following sections :—

	Bronze	Silver	Gold
Girls' Scheme	71	26	7
Boys' Scheme	35	18	9

The candidates are drawn, in the main, from secondary school groups.

With the exception of the infants' schools, every school maintained by the Authority has an allocation of swimming time at the Public Baths in Abbey Road. The opening of the new swimming pool during 1966 enabled the Authority to arrange a full time-table throughout the year and one or other of the two pools at the Baths is used by schools each week-day, between 9-0 a.m. and 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. and 4-0 p.m. during term-time. Swimming tests are held and have recently been altered to allow more stress to be placed on the need for personal survival and a knowledge of life-saving.

A weekly organised games lesson remains an integral part of all primary and secondary school programmes. This is supplemented by inter-school fixtures in all major sports and most minor ones.

Playing field improvements were carried out at four school sites and additional drainage provided at one other school playing field.

Provision of Milk and Meals

Average number of children receiving milk on each school day 9047

Average number of children receiving meals on each school day 4041

Number of centres supplying meals 30

The Superintendent Nursing Officer, Miss H. M. White, has contributed the following report :—

" The complement of staff has been maintained during the year by using S.R.N.'s as school and clinic nurses. The social problems and Health Education have been dealt with by the Health Visitors and in the boys schools by the Health Visiting Officer.

Since Mr. Lomas returned from training in July, the Boys' schools have been able to get down to the Health Education programme and this has been presented in most of the schools.

There has been a considerable increase in cases of verrucae during the year, probably due to the fact that the feet of all school children are examined at the hygiene inspection and the trouble detected in its early stages.

There have been several cases of scabies during the year which have needed treatment at the cleansing unit. These have all been families in the Social Problem group. Intensive follow-up of hygiene inspections have been carried out. Each family with any degree of infestation are visited and Lorexane No. 3 shampoo issued. This has proved helpful in some cases and may eventually repay the time spent in this way.

During the year the Keystone Viewer was introduced for vision testing and has been extremely helpful, especially in schools where the lighting is not adequate."

